The Times.

Ogburn, Cole & Albright, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Wayside Gleanings.

FOR THE TIMES.

From the "Oasis,"—a bright and refreshing spot, to my memory,—I have selected the

Withered Leaves.

How sad it is in autumn
To watch the flowers decay,
As one by one the faded leaves
Drop from the stalk away!
The breezes murmur plaintively
'Mid the branches of the trees,
Sighing a dirge-like melody
Over the withered leaves.

From the sapling to the oak-tree,
All, all their leaves must shed;
In the fields and in the gardens,
They are lying sear and dead.
O, pass them not unheeded,
But learn, while yet, you may,
The sweetly solemn messages
They silently convey.

The *heart* knows *many* an *autumn*—
Its *brightest hopes* decay,
Like flowers that *bloom* in *summer*,
Then *quickly* pass away.
The lovely visions vanished,
O'er which the fond heart grieves—
The treasured ones departed—
These are *our* withered leaves.

Randolph. MED.

The Christian Lady.

A lady of gentle and refined manners, and of a peculiarly retiring disposition, was some years since on her way to a Southern plantation to assume the duties of a teacher. At the distance of a hundred miles from his home, she was met by a gentleman in whose family she was to reside; he had come to escort her thither, and the kindness and cordiality of his greeting showed the true Southern gentleman. They traveled pleasantly on through the luxuriant forests, whose rich undergrowth of flowering shrubs is always so strinking to a Northern eye, till the night came on.

The next morning was the Subbath, the day of holy rest—but to her astonishment the lady found her escort preparing to continue his journey as if it were any other day. Here was an unexpected trial of her Christian firmness. What should she do? Should she timidly compromise her principles, and yield to the wishes of her companion? It was easy to see that there lay beneath his gentlemanly bearing a quick and somewhat haughty spirit. Alone in a strange land, should she run the hazard of offending her only protector by what would seem to him fanatical obstinacy?

Though sensitive and shrinking, Miss G. was a Christian, and she felt there was but one simple course to be pursued, namely, *to do right*, and leave the results with Him who overrules all. She expressed her unwillingness to travel on the Sabbath. The gentleman appeared somewhat irritated, and announced an intention of going on himself, to which she modestly but firmly replied, "I am not afraid to travel alone, but I am afraid to break God's law, and must remain here till to-morrow."

The firmness of this answer struck him and he was, years afterwards, heard to say, "from that moment I felt a genuine respect for Miss G. I was sure that one so true to her religious convictions would be equally true to any trust reposed in her."

Miss G. afterwards filled a large sphere of usefulness in one of our Northern cities, and has recently passed to the gracious reward reserved for the faithful disciples of Jesus. If like her all Christians were firm in the hour of trial, even worldly men would respect their consistency; whereas the vacillating, yielding spirit so often exhibited by professors of religion, receives the just reward of contempt from those they most wish to propitiate.

One of the most important female qualities is sweetness of temper. Heaven did not give to women insinuation and persuation in order to be surly; it did not make her weak in order to be imperious; it did not give them a sweet voice to be employed in scolding.

Literary.

FOR THE TIMES.

Classical Studies.

As we ascend the hill of science, climbing up the path which leads to fame; we find numerous studies inviting our attention. But among all those pursued by scholars of the present age, none is of greater value than the study of the classics—the ancient authors of Greece and Rome.

It is by familiarity with these, that the scholar is allowed to go back into the early ages, and commune with those who wrote with such ease and elegance, and sang in such lofty strains, that their writings have been transmitted to us, and will continue to be admired during successive centuries.

The study of these leads us to habits of attention, aids us to concentrate our often wandering thoughts, and forms a most useful discipline of the mind. Every thing which pertains to the ancient languages tends to effect this object; for, as we read along from line to line, our souls drink in the flowing eloquence; our ears seem to hear the enchanting strains fall from the very lips of the authors, and we become absorbed in the pleasant task before us.

Classical learning also enlarges our powers of correct observation and invigorates our understandings. It is this which enables us to perceive and appreciate the varying shades of thought, conveyed by language, and to become acquainted with the exalted ideas of the greatest writers who have ever lived. To be ignorant of them is to exclude ourselves from the possession of immense and exhaustless treasures;—to quench the poetic fires of former times, or to observe them through the misty rays of imperfect translations.

True, we can read in our *own tongue* of the trophies of the past,—the palaces of princes and temples of the gods,—of lofty walls and monumental piles—of stately columns and towering pyramids: we can read, also, those histories which enlighten and instruct so many nations in their duty and destiny;—those wonderful orations, which sent forth hosts to battle and thrilled the senate and the forum with the most powerful eloquence. But it is like fancying that we hear the roar of Niagara in the murmur of a gentle shower; and the foaming surges of the mighty deep, in the ripple of the rivulet; or that we see the full splendor of mid-day in the glimmerings of twilight.

The reading of the ancient languages *adorns* the intellect. It softens its natural roughness, and imparts to it grace and beauty; just as the hand of the artist forms and polishes the elegant statue from the rude marble, and breathes into it the breath of life. So attractive are the writings of olden times, so perfect and beautiful in expression, and so richly adorned with happy illustration, that their study is ever most congenial to the delicate tastes and feelings of our nature; and by a thorough acquaintance with their authors, we seem almost to partake of the inspiration of those gifted men of old. Who, that reads the works of Virgil and Homer, is not filled with elevated emotions, as he views the beautiful imagery and sublime conceptions of those authors? Who does not delight, in their writings, to explore the inmost recess of the earth—to sail along the banks of haunted rivers—to roam through forests echoing the sweet music of birds—to view the abodes of departed spirits, and gaze upon the hidden scenes of other worlds? The ancient poets, in describing the varied objects, seem to have been endowed with an almost divine inspiration; on every page we behold living pictures, in glowing colors—each tint and hue blending in perfect harmony.

I am aware that many consider the study of the classics dry and tedious; that they think it requires too much time and labor to be trained and tasked, session after session, in the first elements of a language. But I would ask, who best enjoys the comforts and delights of life, he who earns them by the sweat of his brow, or he who spends his days in idleness and folly? Who receives the most solid happiness from wealth, he to whom it has descended without toil of his, or he who has earned it by his own steadfast diligence? We can acquire nothing worthy without labor; but by patient and persevering energy, we can surmount all the obstacles, that lie in our path; we can make ourselves masters of Grecian and Roman lore, and thus open the way to other departments of knowledge.

HOMO.

Greensboro', Jan. 10, 1856.

Sketches of English Statesmen.

MR. BENJAMIN DISRAELI.

This gentleman is the son of the author of "The Curiosities of Literature," and is himself an author of considerable reputation. He commenced his literary career at a very early age, and produced the novel so well known by the name of "Vivian Grey." The moment it appeared it "made a hit;" the prettiness of the style, and the fact that it was written by one who was comparatively a boy, enlisted lady-readers in its favor; and the success of the book was complete. Other novels followed, and these were equally well received. "Contarini Fleming," especially, became a favorite; and a few years ago "Henrietta Temple" was regarded as a masterpiece of that prettiness of style in which Benjamin Disraeli so much excels. His enemies exclaim "Twaddle! mere twaddle!" We are not of this adverse opinion. Although Disraeli's heroes and heroines are somewhat maudlin and sickly in their loves, yet their characters are delineated with so much care, and their sentiments, feelings and passions shadowed forth with such delicacy of touch, occasionally marked with a dash of bold, fine coloring, that we must admit him to be the possessor of great talent, if not of actual genius. He has the power to charm and fascinate; and that quality is everything in a novelist. Within the last four years he has taken a bolder flight in his novels which he has made social and political. "Coningsby" electrified the reading world; and while the richer classes devoured its pages, the poorer greedily snatched at the fragments which newspaper reviews and cheap periodicals placed within their reach. The work was written expressly to develop the doctrines and principles of the "Young England" party—a party which subsists on the most extraordinary inconsistencies—professing the most antagonistic and irreconcilable principles—upholding the aristocracy and sympathizing with the democracy—going almost as far as to assert the divine right of kings, and patronising dances and meetings to which all classes are admitted—unfurling the standard in the cause of the "hereditary peerage," and bewailling the oppressed and neglected condition of the people! After "Coningsby" came "Sybil," a beautiful work in which we find Mr. Disraeli's most charming creation of a heroine.

Mr. Disraeli is the reputed author of "The Gallomania," "The Letters of Runnymede," and "The Spirit of Whigism." That he wrote the first and the last, is pretty certain; but that he alone penned the "Letters," no one who is at all acquainted with the nature of his mind, can for an instant believe. He has not the solidity nor the powers of reasoning which are manifested in those disquisitions.

Let us survey Mr. Disraeli in his character of a politician. And first let us observe that O'Connell ought to be the most cautious of mankind. He has been fawned upon, in succession, by nearly every man who wanted to make himself of some value before he set himself up to auction. Disraeli tried this scheme, but he bungled it. O'Connell found him out—insisted upon his letting go his hold of his "tail," hinted to him that he was a near family connexion of the impenitent thief's and kicked him out of the way as he stood in his path talking some windy verbiage, in which "unextinguishable hatred" was the only understandable expression.

A friend of ours tells a story in his cups how he (the said friend) was addicted, when a boy, to squirting dirty water out of a pewter syringe, and how, having, early one morning, squirted over the powdered wig of a most respectable looking old gentleman then perambulating the park, he got a very sound cudgelling from the gold-headed cane which the old gentleman bore. Disraeli was as proud of his castigation by O'Connell as our friend was of the cudgelling he got from George III. (for thus the story always ends,) and he had reason. It enabled Pesraeli to puff himself into something like notice—to vapour and bluster—and call out Morgan O'Connell (who would fight the evil one himself, if he asked him as a particular favor,) and run obout town to get pistols—and—to get bound over to keep the peace! Thus ended the only gunpowder fit with which the "wondrous boy" was ever visited. How the binding-over came about, we do not know: but Mr. Disraeli's friends say that it was Dan's doing, when he got an inkling of the affair.

Mr. Disraeli had found by this time that he was a fool to have anything to do with the Radicals–especially as they would have nothing more to do with him. "Impudence is a perfect drug in that market," said Ben: and impudence was his only wares. Lord Lyndhurst at that time cast his eyes on Disraeli, and thought he would make a good Tory tool. Benjamin was pleased at the slight overtures which he received from his lordship: and Lord Lyndhurst was therefore now the man for Mr. Disraeli.

The Ex-Chancellor accordingly patronized Mr. Disraeli—introduced him to divers great people—and procured for him an engagement upon the Times. Disraeli was to write a leader every alternate day; and as the "Runnymede Letters" appeared about the same time in that journal, public rumor has ascribed them to Mr. Disraeli. But the leaders and the letters were in a style so different, that while the latter "took" amazingly, the former were speedily ordered to be discontinued. This was a sad blow to Mr. Disraeli for the moment, as he was not at that moment very well off. His marriage, with Mrs. Wyndham Lewis (widow of the late Member for Maidstone) in 1839, placed Mr. Disraeli at pecuniary ease.

It was, however, in 1837 that he was returned for Maidstone; and his Tory friends entertained the highest hopes of him. He had been supported in his election by Lord Lyndhurst and the Carlton Club; and gold had been profusely dispensed to secure his return. Disraeli now threatened to demolish Mr. O'Connell, and uninitiated people began to pity the great Hibernian Liberator, thinking how the colossal Goliah fell by the sling of the little Jew.

The memorable night arrived, the Commons were assembled, and much strife of words had already arisen, when Mr. Disraeli stood forth. Hushed was every breath, rooted to the ground was every foot, the speaker pocketed his snuffbox, the clerks left off mending their pens, the strangers in the gallery stretched forth their necks, the parliamentary reporters alone smiled significantly together. Then did Disraeli open his mouth; but—astonishing! O'Connell did not tremble! Loud and rapid were the reports, terrible was the battle of sonorous phrases which rushed forth tumultuously, filling the mighty building with the tremendous din. The spectators, after the first moment of surprise, began to look out for the effects of these shots and for the vacant place of the Liberator. Lo! there sat O'Connell, as scathless and as cozy as he sat in his own chair at Derrynane. The truth out. It was a mountebank trick after all—Disraeli was firing blank cartridges, offending men's ears with horrid sounds, and doing no mischief at all. What was more extraordinary, the poor orator could not be convinced of the fact; he fully believed he was banging away grape and cannister; he got into a tremendous fury—fiercely glanced upon two or three grinners more contumacious than the rest—threatened to turn his guns upon other victims—and sat down exclaiming; "Though I yield now, the time may come when you *shall* hear me!"

Then followed a great uproar—such an uproar as the House of Commons can alone display, when instead of resolving itself into a committee, it resolves itself into a bear garden. And oh, what a cachination did arise; "the very Speaker's lungs did crow like chanticleer!" How did the merry shouts re-echo through Westminster Hall, and, floating far down, die away upon the breast of Father Thames! Sir Robert Inglis left the House, laughter struggling with sorrow—one hand on his side to keep it from splitting, the other upon his purse. "Rather a bad investment, that last subscription of mine at the Carlton," he whispered to Goulburn as he passed that right honorable gentleman, who was standing near the bar. "Hush!" said the great financier, "we ought to have been more keen sighted!"

For a long, long time Mr. Disraeli was unable to obtain a hearing in the House. At length he changed his tactics; he gave up logic and took to sarcasm. He also wrote out and studied his speeches; and one fine evening he came out with a very respectable philipic against Roebuck. He got the worst of it, however, for Roebuck is a wasp who must not be touched with impunity; still Disraeli had "come out" a little. He thenceforth lifted up his head again, and in due time succeeded in catching the Speaker's eye at least once out of every ten times that he rose.

Latterly he has spoken much; and particularly during the last three years of the Peel administration. More recently as Chancellor of the Exchequer, during the brief period of the Derby ministry, he did not succeed in obtaining that respect for his financial sagacity which the House seems to be disposed to pay to his brilliant and keen sarcasms. He is now reported to have resumed his labors as a novelist, and a new work, entitled "Boling Broke," is announced as forthcoming from his pen.

Mr. Disraeli is in his fifty first year. In person he is tall, rather thin, with a Jewish cast of feautures, dark countenance, and heavy, full, swiming eyes, bent either in meditation or vacancy. He dresses flashily—affects superb waistcoats, has plenty of jewelry about his person—and does not look altogether "the gentleman." He seems a Jew to his very finger-nails, mosaic of his watch-chain. His long black cork-screw curls are kept in admirable order; and one of the signs of a disposition on his part to rise and address the House, is a sort of nervous arrangement of those "luxuriant ringlets" first with one hand—then with the other. His attitudes, as he speaks, are not gainly; sometimes he puts his arms akimbo—sometimes he places his thumbs in the arm-holes of his waist coat. When he reaches what he means to be a telling or effective part in his oration, he makes a kind of bow—and pauses: this is a signal for his friends to applaud. He always writes out his speches new and sends them, immediately after delivery, direct to the chief of the corps of reporters belonging to the Morning Post.

From the Message.

Oak Ridge Institute.

At this age of the world, when the arts and sciences are extending their light and influence in all the avenues of life, and high schools and colleges are established in almost every community, it is no longer a question with parents and guardians, whether or not they shall give those under their care, a liberal and fair education, but where it shall be done? which of all the institutions they shall patronize? which of them possesses the best facilities to make their sons and wards, the men and gentlemen, that the age and customs of the day in which they live require, with the least trouble and expense? which of them is headed by men of natural ability? Who would succeed in any of the callings of life? These are interrogations well deserving the consideration of all interested in the training and education of youth. And to those wishing a solution of these questions, we would recommend "Oak Ridge Institute," situated, as may be seen by reference to the advertisement in this paper, in the beautiful, healthful and poetic region of the western portion of Guilford county, N. C.

This institution possesses some advantages, enjoyed by few others.

First, the principal, Rev. D. R. Bruton, A. B. and assistant, W. S. Shields, are determined that their institution shall succeed, and that those who are put under their instruction, shall not leave them cheated and unbenefited. These gentlemen are both men of fair talents, and aspiring, by their learning and virtues to be loved and remembered of men.

Secondly, the community in which it is located, is not only moral, but strictly religious. Profanity and immorality in every shape is not only excluded from the Institution, but is absolutely forbidden at the boarding houses; and no young man or boy who wishes to cherish and cultivate an immoral character, is invited to come here, or will be likely to remain long, should he choose to do so.

Thirdly, the board is cheap and very good. We had the pleasure of witnessing the close of the last session of this flourishing Institution, which came off on 21st ult. We have not seen in a long time, a more excellent display of declamation, high grade in scholarship, and manly deportment, than we witnessed on this occasion: nor will we soon forget the generous and kind hospitality with which we met, on the part of the patrons and founders of the Institution. We feel in sincerity that we can recommend Oak Ridge to all who wish to benefit by, and be instructed in such learning, and maxims as a good institution of its grade can afford. Of course, not all the facilities and advantages to be realized, at a regular constructed college, are to be expected. But, then, it should be remembered that a college is not the place to pursue a preparatory or irregular course of study.

Progress of Education.

[We give an extract below from the preliminary remarks which accompany the North Carolina Readers, showing quite a favorable state of things in regard to our educational facilities, and especially the Common Schools.]—*Eds. Times.*

Preliminary Remarks of the General Superintendent of Common Schools.

The progress of general education in North Carolina, for the last few years, everything considered, has been very remarkable, and almost without a parallel.

According to the Census of 1840, there were then in the State 2 colleges, 141 academies and grammar schools, and 632 primary schools of all kinds. There were at school in colleges, 258 scholars; in academies, 4,298; in primary schools, 14,937; in all, 19,493 scholars.

About this time the common school system went into operation, and now, while the population has increased but little, our educational statistics are as follows: we have 5 male colleges, and one other in progress; 7 female colleges, and several others in progress; at least 200 academies and grammar schools, and about 3000 primary schools.

The University alone has now as many students as were attending in it and the only other college in 1840; and there are attending all the schools at least 120,000 children! This is an increase of six hundred per cent since 1840.

The common schools, lying at the foundation of this vast system, and composing its most important part, have undergone a decided change for the better within the last few years, and from causes now silently at work, and the increasing power given to the cause of education by the increasing proportion of educated people, this forward progress will acquire a more rapid movement every year. The common schools are becoming more and more efficient—the course of studies in them is becoming more thorough, and the standard of teachers is being elevated, while the public are learning more and more to respect and appreciate this great system.

Altogether, the prospect is extremely gratifying, and in this the undersigned finds more than a sufficient reward for all the hours of anxiety, fear, and perplexity through which he has passed. The path of the first Superintendent was necessarily a dark and dangerous one, beset with difficulties and discouragement of a very forbidding character; and while a too partial public was expecting what no mortal could immediately accomplish, there was a great temptation to neglect the more permanent but silent and unseen, and therefore, at first, thankless means of good, for that more equivocal course which would keep the officer continually before the public gaze. The undersigned felt that, to pervade the public mind with lasting influences, our popular literature, and especially the whole literature of the schools should be made, if possible, subservient to this end. This was a task at once troublesome and difficult, but it is nearly accomplished, and it is believed that while the day of despondency in North Carolina has now passed away forever, our entire youthful population, imbibing with their earliest ideas, respect for their State, and for its greatest and most beneficent institutions, and growing up under its shadow, will be ready, as men and women, to serve its interests with more zeal and more intelligence than those who preceded them. The undersigned would congratulate all the friends of the State on this hopeful condition of things, this evident dawning of a brighter day—and he would also tender to those who placed him in his responsible position, and who continued to honor him with their confidence amid all his trials, his most grateful acknowledgments.

It is also proper here to say that the President of the University has rendered service to the country by lending the influence of his position to these efforts to advance the cause of popular education, and infuse a better spirit into our school literature; while to the honorable zeal and efficient labors of his fellow officers in the same system, the General Superintendent takes pleasure in bearing this public testimony.—There are some faithful chairmen of County Superintendents, who have merited well of their country, have long served its best interests with patience and with sound discretion to these, to many of the chairmen who have been in office with him, and to the committee of examination, the Superintendent is indebted for valuable assistance, while he has found generally in these offices a disposition to strengthen his hands, and make common good.

Professors and teachers in colleges and academies, male and female, have of late manifested an increasing and more comprehensive knowledge of the true interests of their institutions, by promptly and heartily responding to the wishes and efforts of the undersigned to place these institutions and the common schools on a more intimate, friendly, and honorable footing with regard to each other, and to recognize a near relationship and a common destiny.

Intemperance.

BY JOHN LOUIS TAYLOR.

Intemperance generates a very large proportion of the crimes and misdemeanors which are prosecuted in our courts, and sharpens the spirit of litigation, whence so many civil controversies arise; for it is of the essence of this vice to inflame the angry passions, to render the temper irritable and suspicious, and to dispose the heart to brood over petty resentments. Every observation of its progress serves to confirm the moral of the oriental apologue: a man was compelled to choose which of three crimes he would commit, parricide, incest, or drunkenness. He chose the latter, as being apparently the least; but when drunk, he committed parricide and incest.

It disqualifies men for the performance of their social duties; and this is a very serious consideration in a government constituted like ours. Every citizen has a share in the public councils, where the principle of a free representation forms the basis of our constitutional liberty: and upon the preservation of that principle in its purity, depends every blessing guaranteed by the constitution. But who can confide in the patriotism and discretion of a public body, when the greater part of its constituents shall have become the victims of intemperance?

The experience of every day, and the character of human nature teach us, that the voters will select those with whom they have the strongest sympathies—the greatest number of points of union. If the time should ever arrive, which God forbid! that public liberty and private rights are confided to the guardianship of men so chosen, it requires not the spirit of prophecy to predict, that our admirable institutions will crumble into dust. Conscious rectitude, and a sense of every duty performed, may arm nations and individuals with fortitude to sustain the heaviest pressure of calamity; but what consolation is left for those, who see the best heritage of man driven from its last asylum in a world of persecution,—not by the irresistible decrees of fate—not by the arm of violence—but by the operation of an internal disease, engendered by vice, cankering and corroding the morals of society, and debasing all that is noble in man!

Amidst all the vices, there is none so prolific of misery and distress in every walk and relation of private life. Where the father of a family is the victim of it, its effects are visible in the settled gloom and melancholy which impress the countenances of all who are dependent upon him. Sorrow has struck her fangs into the heart of his affectionate wife, and the view of his degradation embitters every enjoyment; his home becomes the scene of domestic contention; his children are neglected, and corrupted by his example; his slaves are the victims of his capricious cruelty. The debility of his understanding soon renders him incapable of managing his affairs, and they fall into ruin. His moral sense becomes perverted, and pity only saves him from infamy. Who has not witnessed and wept over the moral ruins, occasioned by this unhappy propensity;—genius debased! talents prostituted! patriotism extinguished! virtue corrupted! In fine, its progress through the country, like that of a devouring monster, is marked by a track of desolation.

The only effectual remedy for this habit is to abstain suddenly and entirly, and not to temporize with an appetite which gains strength from every day's indulgence. The power of resistance becomes continually weaker, because reason is enfeebled and degraded in proportion as she has yielded to temptation. We ought to avail ourselves

of the first resolution to act rationally, and according to the dignity of our nature; for we cannot be sure that at any future time we shall be able to awaken the same desire. We may hereafter struggle with the fetters of vice, when we shall no longer possess the strength to break them.

The Cork Tree in the United States.

The cork tree, which flourishes naturally in the south of Europe is an evergreen about twenty or thirty feet in height. The substance denominated cork is the outer bark, which sometimes grows two or three inches in thickness. From the Patent office the seed has been distributed to a number of States to test its adaptation to our climate.

Internal Improvements.

FOR THE TIMES.

RAILROADS IN GEORGIA.—The Georgia Roads seem to have much better luck than those in other Southern States. The Atlanta Discipline says that for the past five or six years of short crops they have been paying handsome dividends, besides laying by large sums as reserve. This year they cannot do promptly half the business that is offered, and will pay at least a net profit of 15 per cent on the capital stock. It is stated that the amount collected for freight between Atlanta and the Seaboard, on the two main lines, will be largely over $3,000,000, if it does not exceed $4,000,000.

The above article we clip from a late Fayetteville *Observer*. This statement, if correct, and we do not question that, is sufficient to cause the people of this State to open wide *both their eyes;* especially when we see, as we did the other day, a large quantity of the stock in the N. C. Railroad sold by the Treasurer of the Company, at the low figure of $18 ⅞ share, on the average. When we remember that this road is just on the eve of completion, and that it is constructed in the very best style, and most durable manner possible, with the heaviest rail now in use in any country; it must be apparent that there is some *artificial cause* at work to produce the many disasterous failures that we have experienced in our works of Internal Improvement. Perhaps if we would but look to the history of the Railroads in Georgia we might discover the true cause of our many misfortunes. We are glad, at any rate, to see that this matter is beginning to force itself upon public attention, in despite of all opposition. For our own part, we are convinced that it is out of the question for any road to become profitable when the voice of the individual stockholders is literally and effectually smothered by the representatives of the State. The last Legislature not only refused to scale the stock so as to give the individual stockholders the management of the road, but actually gave the State the entire vote on the million of dollars, the interest on which is to be paid semi-annually out of the net earnings of the same. This patriotic act effectually crushes out the individual stockholders, and renders their interest in the road entirely worthless. It is by no means strange then that the road, before it is completed, should be to a great extent abandoned by its best friends, and that individuals who are but slightly, if at all interested in the stock of the road, should be eager to take it in charge and convert it into a political engine to further the ends of party. No sane man, who is an honest friend of Internal Improvements and is sincerely desirous of seeing the State made prosperous like Georgia, by the rapid spread of such works, can fail to make war upon our present extravagant and reckless system. Is there any one so blind as not to see the great, the shameful impropriety of giving the individual stockholders the entire control of the road, so as to be able to elect all its officers, fix their saleries and locate the road, and then when it is completed and ready for use, crush them out by transferring all power to the hands of the State Directors.

Is it any wonder, under such circumstances as these, that the best and truest friends of Internal Improvement in North Carolina should become disgusted, if not disheartened, especially when they see the State taxes rapidly increasing and those who have made no sacrifices of any character to construct such works, so managing, by and through the liberality of an accommodating Legislature as to secure to them and their children all the profitable and exclusive privileges that they think proper to confer on any one. The Central Railroad in Georgia was constructed, like our Raleigh & Gaston, and Wilmington & Weldon Railroads, and failed. The State then confered banking privileges upon it—brought its stock up to par, and made it paying stock. And from that day to the present time all Railroads in Georgia have been constructed by individual enterprise, and have uniformly proved profitable.—Thus are the people prompted to go forward with the good work, and we rejoice to see that they are amply rewarded for their indefatigable industry, enterprise and labor. When North Carolina becomes wise enough to imitate the example set by New York as regards the management of her funded debt, and Georgia in the construction and management of her railroads, she may then hope to rival these States in prosperity, and not before.

TRAVELLER.

Railroad Progress in Virginia.

Interest of the State in the Capital Stock of the several Companies.

We published recently a brief statement from the report of the Board of Public Works, of the number of miles of railroads in Virginia; but as a detailed statement of the roads completed, in progress, and the State's interest in the various companies, may not be without interest, we give it below:

Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad—length 100 miles, in progress, 63½, capital stock authorized by law, $3,500,000, State's interest $56,970.

Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad—length 45 miles, in progress 45 miles, capital stock $460,000, State's interest $72,879.

Manassas Gap Railroad, (including the Loudoun branch)—length 162 miles, completed 69½, in progress 92½, capital stock $2,800,000, State's interest $1,024,000.

Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad—length 80, in progress 80, capital stock $1,500,000, State's interest $191,079.

Orange and Alexandria Railroad, (including branch to Warrenton and extension to Lynchburg)—length 157, completed 97, in progress 60, capital stock $1,457,500, State's interest $847,401.85.

Petersburg and Roanoke Railroad—length 60, completed 60, capital stock $769,000.

Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad—length 76¼, completed 76¼, capital stock $1,000,000, State's interest $275,200.

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad—length 22, completed 22, capital stock $685,600, State's interest $385,600.

Richmond and Danville Railroad—length 142, completed 135, in progress 7, capital stock $2,000,000, State's interest $1,181,200.

Richmond and York River Railroad—length 38¼, in progress 38¼, capital stock $500,000, State's interest $77,598.

Roanoke Valley Railroad—length 22, completed 22, capital stock $430,000, State's interest $306,341.

South Side Railroad (from Lynchburg to City Point)—length 131, completed 131, capital stock $1,400,000, State's interest $80,500.

Virginia Central Railroad—lenth 189, completed 153, in progress 36, capital stock $2,977,500, State's interest $1,613,284.76.

Virginia and Tennessee Railroad—length 205, completed 160, in progress 45, capital stock $3,000,000, State's interest $1,800,000.

Winchester and Potomac Railroad—length 32, completed 32, capital stock $300,000, State's interest $83,333.33.

Blue Ridge Railroad—length 17, completed 13, in progress 4, capital stock $1,300,000, State's interest $1,234,255.

Covington and Ohio Railroad—length 224, in progress 63, capital stock $1,000,000, State's interest $798,574.85.

Clover Hill Railroad—length 11½, completed 11½, capital stock $250,000.

Greensville and Roanoke Railroad—length 21, completed 21, capital stock $289,100.

Northwestern Virginia Railroad—length 103½, in progress 103½, capital stock $3,500,000.

Tuckahoe and James River Railroad—length 4¾, completed 4¾, capital stock $68,600.

Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad—length 80, completed 80, capital stock $500,000.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (in Virginia)—length 240, completed 240.

Makes in all 2,263¾ miles of railroad in length, 1,328¾ completed, 637¼ in progress, $29,687,300 capital stock, $10,751,216 State's interest.—*R. Dispatch.*

Iron for Railroads.

There seems to be an increasing confidence in the advantages to be derived from the exclusive use of iron for railroads. The subject is one of great importance, both as a matter of original economy and in the enlarged demand that would be created for our native iron. The natural inference from the proposition is that exact uniformity could be acquired in all parts of the construction of the road. That a superior solidity, equal to the requirements of travel, would be attained, and at the same time might be relieved by elastic substance which would not only retard the wear and tear of the rails and machinery, but contribute to the ease and comfort of the traveller. The presumption that such a road would cost in the end less than one constructed according to the present mode, of course arises from the greater durability of the one than the other. At present, the supply of wood is so abundant throughout a large extent of the territory of the United States likely to be traversed by railroads that nothing but an actual test of the superiority of iron could possibly supersede it. And it is quite doubtful whether that fact being established, railroads would not continue to be laid down with a substructure of wood, in many parts of the country for a century to come, to be improved as population increased and profits were enlarged.

As a question pertaining to the interests of companies in the thickly settled portions of the Union, it is now a practical one. What amount of experience exists upon the subject we are not informed but it is within the scope of an actual test everywhere. It would be an easy thing to put down, on some approved plan, a small section of road constructed entirely of iron, in connection with a road in constant use, and the problem thus be solved with absolute certainty. A number of roads in process of construction might, at the same time, test a variety of plans in an inexpensive way, and the most useful results be ultimately arrived at.—*Baltimore Sun.*

From the North Carolina Star.

Virginia alias the Old Dominion.

State Rights Democracy—The log-rolling system of Internal Improvements by State aid—the results of Foreign indebtedness—A Warning for North Carolina.

We subjoin the following extract from the last Danville Republican;

"GROAN SINNERS; GROAN."—The full force of the above expression, used by Mr. Wise in one of his electioneering speeches, is about to be practically realized by the tax-payers of Virginia. The report of the Auditor exhibits an alarming deficit in the public revenues to remedy which he informs us that the taxes must be *doubled* for 1856, and raised 50 per cent for 1857 over the present rate of taxation. This must be done even if no appropriations should be made by the present Legislature. Should such appropriations be made, the taxes, of course, must be raised in a corresponding ratio."

When we call to mind the fact, that the funded debt of the "mother of States and statesmen,' is considerably the rise of twenty four millions of dollars to say nothing of the indebtedness of her railroad companies;—we can but admire the *pluck of the State Rights Democracy of that noble old commonwealth;* especially when we see the enlightened sovereigns gathered round a big pine stump, drinking in with greedy ears, the caption of the above quotation, as it is pronounced with thrilling emphasis, "I am for taxing and doubling your taxes, until I make you all *"groan sinners, groan," under them.*—The State Rights men of Virginia, were delighted with this lofty sentiment, this sublime touch, of the great Orator of Accomac. And to aid that consistent gentleman to extort groans as soon as possible from all classes from the old fashioned Virginia gentleman down to the humblest day laborer—they have invariably refused to receive, since President Monroe's administration any aid from the Federal government to improve the State. They will not even accept the money proposed to be deposited with her by the General Government. This might enable the people to suppress their groans a little longer, as they are generally a very patient, proud and high toned people. In this connection it should not be forgotten it is *groans from the people* that the State Rights Democracy of Virginia are after—and nothing else will satisfy them. No man was so popular in that renowned old commonwealth in 1840 as the Northern man with Southern principles—little Mattie—the cunning old fox—the follower in the foot steps of his illustrious predecessor, the great freesoiler, Martin Van Buren—simply because he caused more sinners to groan, and groan loudly too, in 1837-8-9 and '40 than any other man had ever done that had gone before him. His adherents in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Illinois, Missouri and Old Virginia, were delighted with his administration, and the groaning that he produced among the people.—And in order to make more music of the same kind, the *unterrified Democracy* of these States have gone ahead without det or hindrance in plunging in debt and increasing the amount of taxes, on their constituents, until more than one of them has repudiated, and all of them have got their people not only to groaning, but staggering under heavy State debts and enormous taxes. But what does it signify to a State Rights Democrat. If their 6 per cent, State Bonds are selling in New York city at 96 or 8 cents in the dollar, or are entirely worthless, what if all the Stock the State owns in works of Internal Improvement is selling at 60 or 75 per cent. discount on the average? What if the State of New York is procuring as much money as she wants on 5 per cent. bonds at 3 per cent. premium; and her 6 per cent. bonds selling in open market, from 19 to 20 per cent premium.

Is this any reason Virginia should change her course of policy? No, let her go on in the good old way; in the beaten paths of States right Democracy—Old Virginia, you know, never tires! Therefore to be consistent, it is expedient that she should continue to make the interest on all her bonds payable in New York or some other foreign State, and send as many of them abroad as possible. By persisting in this course of policy, and creating any number of little Banks, she will soon be able to make the people—the working sinners of the State groan in earnest, and for something. And if North Carolina follows the example set by our last Legislature in promising State aid to all kinds of works of Internal Improvements, and in chartering and rechartering banks on the present plan and on the accommodating terms that they were granted by the last Legislature, there will soon be heard some groaning in North Carolina. HALIFAX.

Women never tire of talking about babies, and men about horses.

The Chairman of the Commission on the Draining of the Harlem Sea has published a final report on this work, which is to be finished this year. The expenses from 1839 to 1855, inclusive, are $3,400,000, and the receipts from land to be sold is estimated at $3,200,000. It was at first supposed the reclaimed land would be worth only some $32 per acre, but in 1853 it was actually sold for over $120. This return exceeds all expectation, as the draining was not undertaken as a speculation, but as a precaution against further inroads of the sea. Fruitful farms already begin to appear here and there on the former floor of the sea. Forty-five thousand acres in all have been reclaimed from the sea, which will supply 100,000 people bountifully with the means of life.

Political.

A BILL.

Providing for the permanent endowment of the Colleges of Virginia.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That the surplus of the annual revenue of the Literary Fund above ninety nine thousand five hundred dollars, shall be appropriated to the colleges of the State, after the following manner and to the following extent, to wit: William and Mary, Washington, Hampden Sydney, Randolph Macon, Richmond, Emory and Henry, Bethany, Roanoke, or Lynchburg colleges, or such other or any one of such others as the General Assembly may hereafter designate, shall satisfy the Board of the Literary Fund that it has erected the necessary buildings and is free of debt, and in addition shall transfer to said board fifty thousand dollars in State securities, to be held in trust for said college, it shall annually recive interest upon seventy-five thousand dollars: provided the surplus above named be sufficient to allow all the colleges complying with the above conditions interest upon said sum; and if said surplus be not sufficient, it shall be divided equally among the colleges so complying, each one receiving interest upon the securities transferred to the Board, and, in addition, its share of the surplus aforesaid.

2. At the expiration of five years from the 1st day of January, 1857, any one and all of the colleges aforesaid shall be allowed to increase their transfer of State securities to the Board of the Literary Fund to seventy-five thousand dollars, and to receive annually interest upon one hundred and twelve thousand five hundred dollars: provided the surplus above named be sufficient for the purpose; and if it be not sufficient, it shall be divided among the colleges complying with the conditions specified, according to the amount of securities transferred; such one receiving interest upon the securities transferred by it to the board, and, in addition its pro rata share of the surplus aforesaid.

3. At the expiration of ten years from the first day of January, 1857, any one and all of the colleges aforenamed shall be allowed to increase their transfer of State securities to the Board of the Literary Fund to one hundred thousand dollars, and to receive annually interest upon one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: provided the surplus above named be sufficient for the purpose; and if it be not sufficient, it shall be divided among the colleges complying with the conditions specified, according to the amount of securities transferred, each one receiving interest upon the securities transferred by it to the board, and in addition, its pro rata share of the surplus aforesaid.

4. At the expiration of twenty years from the first day of January, 1857, the privileges herein offered shall be withheld from all of the afore-mentioned colleges which may not have complied with the conditions specified in the first clause of this act.

5. In consideration of the advantages hereby extended, each college accepting them shall be required to educate, without charge for tuition or use of room, laboratories or library, every young man who may desire a collegiate education, and will furnish satisfactory evidence to the President and Faculty of said college, that he is both needy and worthy: provided the number so instructed in said college for any one year does not exceed twenty.

6. Should any college, which may accept the provisions of this act, hereafter cease to exist, the amount of securities held in trust for said college by the Board of the Literary Fund, shall thereupon revert to and vest in said Board, and constitute a part of the permanent capital of the Literary Fund.

7. This act shall take effect from the 1st day of January eighteen hundred and fiftyseven.

In a case before Judge Storer, of Cincinnati, where a landlord sued for rent, the tenants set up a counter claim for damages, because, during the existence of their tenancy, on a verbal lease, the roof had been damaged, and the landlord declined to repair the roof. Judge Storer intimated that it was a serious question, which should be settled, whether a person who holds property from year to year has any right to compel his landlord to repair. He has no right [observed the Court] by the common law. Late authorities in England exclude the right altogether, and in New York, the rule is well settled, that in a case like this, unless there is an express agreement on the part of the landlord to repair, the tenant takes the building as it is.

The Commerce of the U. States.

Mr. Michal Nourse, late of the Treasury Department, at Washington, has compiled some valuable tables relative to the commerce of the United States. They comprise a general statement of the aggregate and annual foreign commerce and navigation from the 1st of October, 1820, to the 30th of June, 1854, together with statements of the commerce and navigation with the several foreign countries during the same period. The details cover some ninety pages, and it is the intention of the compiler to offer them to the Government. From one of these tables it appears that the annual foreign commerce and navigation for the year ending September 30th, 1854, was:—

Total exports	$278,241,064
Domestic exports	253,390,870
Foreign re-exported	24,850, 194
Imports	304,562,381
Bullion exported	41,281,504
Bullion imported	6,758,587
American tonnage entered	3,752,115
Foreign tonnage entered	2,132,224
American tonnage cleared	3,911,592
Foreign tonnage cleared	2,107,803

The commercial progress of the country since 1821, may be ascertained by comparing the results of that year with those of 1854, as above. The figures for 1821 are as follows:

Total exports	$64,974,382
Domestic	43,671,894
Foreign re-exported	21,302,488
Imports	62,585,724
Bullion exported	10,478,459
Bullion imported	8,064,890
American tonnage entered	765,098
Foreign tonnage entered	81,526
American tonnage cleared	804,957
Foreign tonnage cleared	83,073

It will thus be seen that in 1821, our total exports amounted to $64,974,382, and in 1854, to $278,241,064—Also, that in 1821, our imports amounted to $62,585,724; whereas, in 1854, they amounted to $354,562,381. These figures possess especial interest at this time, as calculated to show the deep stake which our citizens have in the interests of commerce. In this connexion, too, we subjoin the foreign commerce of the United States with England for the year 1854;

Domestic exports	$135,111,708
Foreign re-exported	5,563,631
Total	$140,675,339
Imports	$140,388,733
Bullion exported	29,228,975
Bullion imported	685,155
American tonnage cleared	858,970
Foreign tonnage cleared	438,246

In 1821, the total of our exports to England amounted to $18,464,703, and our imports from that country, to $23,080,126.

THE PAST AND PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NEGRO.—The New York Observer, in the course of an article on slavery, says:—

When the ancestors of those negroes were torn from their homes in Africa by the slave-traders of Old England and New England, and placed under the influence of Christianity at the South, they were among the most degraded and miserable of the human species, slaves of cruel masters, the victims of bloody superstitions, believers in witchcraft and worshipers of the devil.

And what now is the condition of their descendants? Several years ago more than 200,000 of them were members of Protestant evangelical churches in the slaveholding States! About 10,000 American negroes, trained chiefly at the South, transplanted to Liberia, now rule nearly 200,000 natives of Africa, and through their schools and churches are spreading the light and love of the gospel in that land of darkness and heathenism.

It is true that more than nine tenths of the negroes at the South are still slaves; but is slavery under Christian masters in America, the same evil with slavery under heathen tyrants in Africa? Degraded as these sleves may still be, compared with the sons of the pilgrims in New England, or even with the mass of laborers in some of the enlightened countries in Europe, can 3,000,000 or 1,000,000 negroes, bond or free, be found in any part of the world, who can compare for good condition, physical, intellectual and moral, with the 3,000,000 slaves at the South? Has Christinity, aided by all the wealth of British Christians, done as much during the last twenty years for the elevation of the 800,000 emancipated negroes in the West Indies? British philanthropists themselves being the judges of what it has effected there, as it has done during the same period for the elevation of our 3,000,000 American slaves?

Poland has just been bereaved of one who held a high place in her literature as well as in her struggles for freedom. Adam Mickiewicz died at Constantinople about the last of November, at the age of 57. His name was conspicuous among the patriots of Europe. He was born in Lithuania, and received his education at the University of Wilna.

Democratic National Convention.

We learn that the National Democratic Committee met at the National Hotel, Washington City, on the 8th instant, and after a brief discussion as to the proper day, they selected the first Monday in June next as the day for holding the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati. No other business was transacted.

The Hon. Warren Winslow is the member of the Committee from N. Carolina.

Latest News.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—The steamer Prometheus, from San Juan, brings dates from San Francisco to the 10th ult.

The news from Oregon is interesting. Several battles had taken place between the whites and the Indians, and a number of lives had been destroyed on both sides. In a battle near Wallawalla river, Capt. Pennet and Lieut. Burrows and three privates were killed. In another battle, at Puget's Sound, Lieut. Slaughter and several others were killed.

Gen. Wool was arranging the preliminaries for another campaign to be commenced at an early day.

Another fillibuster expedition of five hundred men is reported to have landed in Lower California.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE PRESIDENCY.—About fifty members of the Legislature of South Carolina, lately in session at Columbia, have issued a card in favor of the State's being represented in the National Democratic Convention. They recommend that all persons who are in favor of being represented in that Convention should assemble at their respective courthouses, on sales day in March next, to appoint delegates to meet in Columbia the first Monday in May next, for the purpose of sending delegates to the National Democratic Convention. It may be remarked that the Charleston Mercury and several other Democratic prints are opposed to the State's sending delegates, and there is a division of opinion on the subject among the members of Congress from that State. Mr. Orr favors the representation and Mr. Boyce opposes it.

General Cary, at Asheville.

We had the pleasure of hearing General S. F. Cary deliver his last address at Asheville, on the night of the 20th ult. Like all that we heard from this eloquent speaker, the address at Asheville was strong moving and impressive. The cause of Temperance was greatly advanced at that place, during General Cary's stay there. The Asheville Division was strengthed by the addition of some 40 or 50, perhaps, as many as 60.

On the night that we were there, the Ladies of Asheville gave a beautiful and magnificent supper, complimentary to General Cary and his lady. In order to give some idea of that supper, we need only say, the General said it was the *finest* that he had met with in the 24 or 25 States, over which he had traveled. The Asheville ladies know how to do such things; and they are always magnificent. One of the best results of the speaking, was, that two able lawyers pledged themselves to advocate a prohibitory liquor law.—*Herald of Truth.*

North Carolina Banks.

The Wilmington, N. C., banks refuse to receive at their counters the notes of other banks in and out of North Carolina. No wonder that North Carolina currency is generally regarded but little if any better than "Wild Cat paper."—*S. C. Times.*

The above is characteristic of the general spirit of South Carolina towards this State. While we think the restriction against receiving small notes in our banks a very foolish one, yet we regard an article like the above as coming in exceedingly bad grace from a South Carolina journal, in as much as, notwithstanding the intercourse between the two States, North Carolina money connot be passed in that State for any purpose, without subjecting the owner to a most unmerciful *shave.* South Carolina seems to take peculiar delight in depreciating our money, while it is known, that there are not sounder or safer banks in the Union, than those in North Carolina.—*Asheville Spectator.*

HOW MUCH MEAT THEY EAT IN NEW YORK IN A YEAR.—During the year 1855, the New York butchers have slaughtered of beaves, sheep, lambs, veals and swine the number of one million one hundred and forty-seven thousand five hundred and nine averaging 22,067 per week. This is 1,708 more than the average of the previous year, when the total number slaughtered was 1,058,690. The bullocks came from this State, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia, Connecticut and New Jersey; the remaining States furnishing comparatively but a very small portion; and what is strange, Ohio has furnished a greater number than the Empire State for the great Wednsday market, and a supply has come from her every week during the year.—*N. Y. Express.*

☞ No Speaker elected yet, but numbers on the floor.

A Sad Meeting.

At a meeting of the veterans of the war of 1812, held in Norfolk, Va., upon calling the roll it was ascertained that *twenty one* of those brave men had fallen since the last meeting. Mr. Chas. H. Shield having resigned the presidency of the society, Thos G Broughton, the venerable editor of the Herald was chosen to fill the vacancy. After appointing 76 delegates to the national convention in Washington, to be held on the 8th of January, the meeting adjourned.

Compliment to Mr. Fillmore.

In his last argument before the Supreme Court, the Attorney General of the United States paid a a high compliment to Ex. President Fillmore, who he declared had left in his office marks of the highest integrity and intelligence. These evidences of ability and character were made most apparent in the records of the Attorney-General's office.

The richest man in Congress is the Hon. Wm. Aiken, of South Carolina. His property is estimated at two millions of dollars, including *over one thousand negroes.* Mr. Aiken is an elderly gentleman, active, full of kindness of heart. He is a fair representative of the "fine old Southern Gentleman," and he is highly esteemed for his consistent views and ripe experience.

M. DUMAS, the author, is reported to have recently incurred the displeasure of the Emperor, and in mentioning the circumstance a writer for the London *Daily News* remarks, that Dumas "intends to remain in Paris but a short time in order to bring out two dramas and superintend the publication of a new edition, in three hundred volumes, of all his productions, and then to travel for several years, visiting China before he comes home."

The Maine Legislature met and organized at Augusta on the 2d inst. A fusion of the Democrats and Straight Whigs was formed, and elected all the officers of both houses. In the Senate LOOT M. MORRILL, Democrat, was chosen President; WILLIAM G. CLARK, Straight Whig, Secretary. In the House, JOSIAH LITTLE, Straight Whig was elected Speaker, and David Dunn, Dem., Clerk.

Dead Letter Office.

Over 1,000,000 letters are said to have been opened at the Dead Letter Office, during the last quarter. Three thousand of this number contained about $18,000 in money. Agreeable to the regulations of the Department, a greater portion of it has been returned to the owners.

Fatal Accident.

A small son of C. J. Nelson, Esq., of this place, while handling a loaded pistol on Tuesday, was shot by it's accidental discharge. The entire load entered his body and he died in an hour or two. Another dreadful instance of the fatal effects of the handling of fire-arms by small boys.

Goldsboro' New Era.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Stattrday evening a very serious collision took place on the Danville railroad, in which some lives were lost.

It seems that both the up train and down train were a few hours behind time, and the conductors of each fancied the other was waiting somewhere on the line to pass. It was snowing hard and both trains going at the rate of 30 miles an hour, when they ran in to each other about 12 miles from the junction. It was a fearful smash, and the killed and wounded are many in proportion to the number travelling at that time.—*S. S. Democrat.*

HIGHLY CREDITABLE.—A few evenings since, in company with a literary friend, we visited the Portrait Galley of Mr. O. P. Copeland of this city, and were pleased to find so many fine likenesses, and quite a number of them of distinguished North Carolinians. So far as we are competent to judge, we really think Mr. C. is an artist of no ordinary grade. His paintings are natural, striking and well executed. We were also the more gratified on learning that this artist is not a foreigner, but a native of the South. We can but recommend all North Carolinians who desire to have a good likeness, and who have what all the citizens of the good Old North State ought to have—State pride, to call on Mr. Copeland they will not be disappointed. Likenesses as large as life are taken by this gentleman from Daguerreotypes, so that those who have miniature likenesses of departed or absent friends, may from them obtain portraits of large size. Among many others we were pleased to see in course of completion a good likeness of Dr. S. Wait, President of Oxford Female College. One of the Literary societies of Wake Forest College, we understand, desire to have a good likeness of the Doctor, as a fitting ornament for the Society's Hall, a compliment which is in good taste to one who was the originator and first President of that cherished and useful Institution.—*Bib. Recorder.*

Marriage License for sale by the County Court Clerk.

THE TIMES.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, JAN. 17, 1856.

Positive Arrangement.

Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross mark are notified thereby that their subscription will expire in four weeks, and unless renewed within that time their names will be erased from the mail book.

☞ S. W. WHITAKER, Bookseller, Stationer and dealer in Music & Musical Instruments, Wilmington, N. C., is our authorized Agent for that city.

Apprentices Wanted.

Two boys with a good english education, and able to read manuscript, will be taken at this office to learn the printing business. Please apply immediately.

The Last Call!

All persons interested in the construction of a Plank road from this place to Virginia line, are earnestly requested to meet in the Court House on Tuesday of next February Court for this County. This meeting will decide ultimately in reference to the construction of said road. therefore let every farmer, and merchant and mechanic be strict in attendance.

The Snow.

Since our last issue, we have had another snow, followed by hail and rain which formed a hard crust and sleet on the previous *dry* snow and frozen ground. But there is so much about "snow" and "bad weather" in our exchanges, that it is really difficult to place our hands on the table without "dipping into the snow."

Tintinnabulum! Did you ever see the like! Snow balls, belled horses and *slides!*

Greensboro Classical School.

We take pleasure in refering the citizens of Greensboro', to the advertisement of C. W. Holbrook Esq. in another column. His school room has been removed from the old Institute, as being too close to the Rail Road, to the large Hall, recently erected by Mr. Hopkins for a dining room. Mr. Holbrook is a fine Classical scholar and a good manager of boys. We therefore, take pleasure in recommending this school to our citizens.

Just The Thing!

Messrs. J. R. & J. Sloan have been so kind as to treat us to a door-Spring this week, just the thing for any season—keeps the door closed in cold weather and open in warm. That everlasting exclamation, used in such cold weather, *shut the door!* need never be uttered again. The spring is a vigilant and faithful watch, guarding the door by day and by night, keeping it closed or open, according to the will of the owner.

Every yard and garden gate should be accommodated to a spring, to preserve the shrubbery, vegatables &c. The change in cold and warm weather will have no influence on the spring, when placed on the yard or garden gate, as alluded to above in reference to the house door.

Then go to Sloans and buy a spring for each door and gate. It combines cheapness, durability and convenience, and we with pleasure recommend its use to every owner of a house or shop as just the thing.

Rail Road Banquet.

The Committee of invitation and arrangements met in the Court House on Tuesday, when the resolution of the Directors of the N. C. R. R., passed on this subject at their late meeting in Salisbury, also the very polite and appropriate request of the President, Mr. Fisher, "that after the completion of the Road, time enough should be given to get every thing in good working order through the line," were read.

In consideration of these, the very inclement season, and consequent uncertainty as to when the Road can be completed and put in the order aforesaid, it was deemed best to postpone the appointment of the day, leaving the same to be determined upon at a subsequent meeting. *

Education in Virginia.

We see that the committee on Schools and Colleges, has reported a bill to the Virginia House of Delegates, now in session, for the permanent endowment of the Colleges of Virginia. The bill is now before the House for consideration. Judging from the sentiments of the public press, its provisions meet the entire approval of the people, since its passage will not enhance the burden of the people in the way of taxes or otherwise. See the bill in another column.

NOTICE:—We would say to the many new subscribers we are receiving every day that it is impossible to supply them with the back numbers of the *Times*. We published 600 copies the first issue which, unexpected to us, has fallen short of the demand by several hundred.

A Post Office has been established at "York's Collegiate Institute, Alexander County" N. C.

Gen. Cary.

Our citizens have again been privileged to hear public addresses from this apostle of Temperance. After a tour of some weeks in the Western part of this state, where he has been laboring with the greatest success, building up the order of the Sons of Temperance, and convincing all who gave him a hearing, of the constitutionality of a prohibitory liquor law he has again paid us a visit of several days. We regret the weather was so severe, as to prevent many, who were very anxious, from attending his lectures. But notwithstanding the deep snow and cutting blast, on last Friday evening the Methodist E. Church was nearly *crowded*, gallery and all, the main body of the church being filled principally with the Ladies. May this decided stand in the Temperance cause made by each *fair* auditor be rewarded by an energetic and Temperance husband!

His arguments and illustrations were very forcible and held the audience for an hour and a half, forgetful of the cold weather around.

But the lecture, from which we look for the most good, was delivered on saturday night in the Court House, a fresh supply of snow, hail and sleet rendering it impossible for ladies to attend the church. This lecture was a rehearsal of his arguments in favor of a Prohibatory liquor law.

The audience of gentlemen was large, and when, at the conclusion of the lecture, they were called upon to evidence their opinion in reference to the Constitutionality of a prohibatory liquor law, the vote was cast for it, without a dissenting voice. This decission speaks for Gen. Cary's arguments, words stronger than we are able to write. Would that every man, woman and child in the state could hear them!

We have not time to review these arguments now, but as they are deservedly claiming much attention from the citizens of North Carolina, we propose to give his arguments as near as we are able, from time to time in our columns.

Gen. Cary's lectures in this state have already produced a powerful effect. Lawyers and Politicians of eminence gathered around him after his discourses and acknowledged their previous ignorance on the question, and proclaimed it aloud that hence forth they were ready to sacrifice thousands *for* as they have heretofore *against*, the Temperance reform.

The public can begin to see by this time, that these *whiskey* politicians have been only blinding their eyes and abusing their better judgment, *merely for their suffrage?*

Meeting of Directors.

The Directors of the North Carolina Rail Road met in Salisbury last week, and we understand transacted considerable business. We expected to receive full details by the Salisbury papers, but they have come to hand, just before going to press, without *a word!*

We have learned by individuals that a number of officers have been dismissed &c. cutting down the annual salaries some twenty five or thirty thousand dollars.

CONGRESS.

The House is still without a Speaker, and nothing of importance has been done since our last. A resolution has passed, compelling each candidate for the speakership to answer all questions propounded by the members. The meeting on last Wednesday did not adjourn until 8 o'clock next morning. Thus it seems they are working desperately hard, all to no purpose.

The Senate has been engaged principally in receiving petitions, and in considering the same from the dismissed naval list.

Cars off the Track.

The Eastern mail due here yesterday was delayed several hours by the train running off the track, just this side of Raleigh. We are glad to learn that no one was hurt and the damages but trifling. The bad condition of the Road, the result of this spell of weather, was the cause. The road has sunk considerably in several places, and it is impossible to repair.

FILLIBUSTERING OPERATIONS.—New York, Jan. 13.—The trenton Gazette says that a party organizing has begun in New Jersey for the purpose of joining Col. Walker. It is already considerably strong, and the volunteers will probably soon be put on board a steamer in the lower part of New York bay, with an out fit, munitions, &c., for the expedition.

WILMINGTON PAPERS DEAD(?)—We beg parden for neglecting so long to announce the deaths of the Wilmington "*Daily Herald* and "*Daily Journal*."

Taking their non appearance from our table for evidence, they must have died about Christmas!

Would not the Commission Merchants in Wilmington like to have another office set up in their midst for the purpose of printing their *weekly* reports of the markets as heretofore?

☞ What has become of Mollie, Aurora, Ada, Stella. Eulalia &c. The *Times* is still alive notwithstanding the snow

Biennial Sessions of the Legislature.

Among many reasons that might be assigned for the call of a Convention to amend the Constitution of the state, the one having for its object a change from biennial to annual Sessions of the Legislature is not the least.

We think experience has demonstrated, that annual sessions are far preferable on many accounts; and in these days of Internal improvements, and advancement, they are almost indispensible. Besides, it is desirable, if for no other purpose, to correct the errors and blunders into which these grave bodies sometimes fall, before they do too much damage.

We call attention to a sample of this kind of Legislation, upon which we were preparing an article, when the following well written Editorial came to hand from the Fayetteville *Observer:*

The manner in which Laws are enacted by the General Assembly of this State is as great an outrage upon the people who are to be governed by them, as the matter of the Laws is usually bungling, and the printing mean.

We have so often had occasion to refer to this subject, that we fearsit will be considered threadbare. But there has *just come to light* a law passed by the last General Assembly, which adjourned almost a year ago, which is intended indirectly to revoke an acknowledged right of a corporation, to upset the well known and respected doctrine of the inviolability of charters, and to make that a misdemeanor by individuals, which it is well known is done daily by all sorts of people, and will continue to be done in defiance of all the laws which can be framed.

We refer to an act in the new volume of Revised Statutes, entitled "Currency," of which the following is a copy:

Section 1st. Makes the currency of the United States the currency of this State.

2d. If any Bank shall issue any bill, note, check or draft, redeemable or payable in any other manner than by payment in specie, the same shall be deemed to be due and demandable in specie at the place where it was issued; and, on demand and refusal to pay the same, the money therein expressed shall draw interest, till paid, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

3d. No Bank, unless *plainly and expressly* allowed by its charter, shall make or issue any note, bill, check, draft, order, acknowledgment of indebtedness, or certificate of deposit, for a less sum than three dollars, on pain of being deemed to have violated its charter; and moreover, of forfeiting and paying for each offence the sum of fifty dollars.

4th. No corporation whatever, which is allowed to receive money or deposit, shall make, issue or deliver any certificate or acknowledgmert of deposit, for a less sum than three dollars; nor shall make, issue or deliver any such certificate or acknowledgment of indebtedness for any sum whatever, with the intent that the same shall be circulated as money, on pain of being deemed in either case to have violated its charter; and moreover, of forfeiting and paying for each offence the sum of fifty dollars.

5th. No person or corporation, unless the same be expressly allowed by law, shall issue any bill, due bill, order, ticket, certificate of deposit, promissory note, or obligation, or any other kind of security, whatever may be its form or name, with the intent that the same shall circulate or pass as the representative of, or as a substitute for money, on pain of forfeiting and paying for each offence the sum of fifty dollars; and if the party offending be a corporation, of also being deemed to have violated its charter; and every person offending against this section, or aiding or assisting therein, shall likewise be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

6th. No person or corporation shall pass or receive, as the representative of, or as the substitute for, money, any such bill, check, certificate, promissory note, or other security of the kind mentioned in this chapter, whether the same were issued within or without the State. And any person or corporation, and the officers or agents of such corporation aiding therein, who shall offend against this section, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay five dollars, and shall morcover be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

7th. The Public Treasurer is hereby directed not to receive in payment the notes of any Bank in the State that issues bills of a denomination less than three dollars.

This act, we have stated, was passed nearly twelve months ago. It went into operation on the 1st inst. Yet, who, in all the bounds of the State, except the two gentlemen of the Bar, who were employed to Revise and Codify the Statutes, ever heard of it until *after* it went into operation? We venture to say that not ten men in the Legislature, even knew anything about this extraordinary law when they left Raleigh last February. No one, so far as we know, ever heard of it until two or three weeks ago, when an *incorrect* version of the 2d section was published in a Raleigh paper. Yet what radical changes does it make in the law on points as to which neither the people nor any party demanded any change. Its tendency to destroy the convenient system of domestic exchanges heretofore existing, by which the banks have *gratuitously* transferred funds from place to place within the State, we have heretofore remarked upon.

In addition to which it now appears, that an attempt is made, by indirection, to take from the Bank of Fayetteville the right it possesses under its charter to issue $1 and $2 notes. That it has such a right, under its charter, it is assured, not only by the clear and uncontroverted opinion of the ablest counsel in this State, but by the universal assent to the soundness of that opinion, as well as by the abandonment of the prosecution once seriously contemplated against the bank on that point. Other legislatures have met and adjourned without denying the right to issue $1's and $2's; the legal authorities of the State, whose duty it is to prosecute a bank for any violation of its charter, have not attempted to do so. The *ordinary* legislation of the last Assembly itself presented no ground for supposition even that this admitted right was to be attacked. There was no bill, resolution, or discussion, so far as the public has ever heard, on that subject, and no call for any among the people. But here among the Revised Statutes, which were expected to pass, and did pass, we suppose, without injury and question, we find a provision inserted, cutting off, if it can have that effect, a vested right under the charter of the bank—and if it cannot have that effect it is senseless verbiage,—the venom without the sting,—which ought not to have had a place in the statute-book.

But bad as all this is, the crowning and most impudent provision of all in this snap-judgment law, is, that which forbids not only corporations, but even individuals, from *passing* or *receiving* any bank note under $3, under a penalty of $5, and a prosecution for MISDEMEAOR! Who is it that dares to denounce such penalties against the people? The *masters* of the people? or their *servants?* Are those who passed the law themselves guiltless of this new offence? *Do they themselves expect to obey it?* Not a man of them, we venture from experience to assert. There has been for many years upon the statute book a provision against passing, circulating, or receiving notes under $5 of banks out of the State. Has that act been regarded? Is there a solitary member of the last Legislature, or gentlemen who had any hand in the getting up of the Revised Statutes, that can pretend that he has not violated it over again? That act it is true did not make it a "misdemeanor" to pass or receive such a note, but only denounced a forfeiture of the amount of the note. But the utter disregard of that law, the thorough contempt into which it had fallen, by common consent of law-makers and people, ought to have taught the wisdom of keeping out of the laws a provision which cannot but share the same fate, on all hands. All good men desire to respect and obey the laws; and no temptation to contemn or disobey them ought to be presented by wise law-makers. The public respect for proper legal restraints is weakened by every attempt to impose improper, useless, or vindictive restraints. On every account, therefore, it is to be regretted that such a law has been incorporated in the new Revised Statutes.

News from Europe.

Every few days, vessels are announced from Europe, laden with "peace proposals," but none come with "peace acceptances." Nothing is done of any consequence, either in the way of fighting or making peace.

The Money and Produce Markets continue about the same, only an occasional slight variation up or down.

Fire.

We regret to learn that Joseph Gibson, Esq., an esteemed and worthy citizen of this county, had a number of negro houses burnt last week to the value of several hundred dollars.

BENEVOLENT:—All the principal cities are raising large sums of money for the relief of the suffering poor, during this severe winter. We see an appeal in the last Raleigh Standard, to the same effect, to which the citizens are nobly responding.

GREENSBORO' STATION.

The Agent has handed us the following statistics for publication.

Amount received for tickets for the first 19 days, ending 31 Dec., 1855, $519.99.

Amount on freight for the same time,	$129.92
Total	$649.91

AN EXPERIMENT.

Our townsman, Capt. R. G. Lindsay, sent a short time since, 400 bushels of wheat to Wilmington, as an experiment. Wheat is not quoted in any of the "Wilmington Markets," and the success of this trial will very likely decide the fate of thousands of bushels from this up country. What will the "Peck of Peas," alias *Fayetteville Observer*, say to this?

COLONIZATION SHIP.—The sum of $12,000 has been subscribed in Maine to build a colonization ship to run to Liberia. Two gentlemen subscribed $1,000 each, and another $500.

Eclipses.

There will be two eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon, this year. A total eclipse of the Sun will take place on the 5th of April, and an annular eclipse on the 28th of September, both invisble here. There will be a partial eclipse of the Moon on the 20th of April, which will be visible early in the morning, and a similar eclipse on the 13th of October, also visible in the evening.

Book Table.

(All Books noticed in this Department can be had at the Book Store of E. W. Ogburn.)

☞ Publishers sending books to be noticed in this department, will please send through the agency of J. B. Lippincott & Co., Book-Publishers, Stationers &c., No. 20, North Fourth-Street, Philadelphia.

TWELVE SERMONS, *by Charles F. Deems, D. D.*—We are obliged to the author for a copy of this work. The sermons are written in an easy and pleasant style, and polished with a language, beautiful for its classic elegance and an occasional flow of sublimity. We have read these sermons with the deepest interest and can heartily recommend them to all who want well written and deeply pious sermons. The following is the dedication to this edition.

"To the young men of the University of North Carolina, and to the young ladies of Greensboro' Female College, to whom these discourses were delivered, and to all young persons having high aims and virtuous purposes, this volume is inscribed."

THE TRIBUNE ALNANAC & POLITICAL REGISTER FOR 1856;—price, single copies 12 cts; $1 per Dozen—$7 per hundred. This Almanac is issued by Greely and McElrath, New York. We have given it a partial examination and deem it a most excellent book for reference. It is, however, rather tinctured with abolitionism. The following are the contents:—"Astronomical Calculations for the year 1856," "Government of the United States, Executive and Judicial," "Senate of the United States Members of, and Duration of Office," House of Representatives, Members of, Politically Classified," "Governments of Europe," "A History of Kansas Territory," "The War in the East," "American History in Brief," "Origin of Plants," "Laws of the United States for 1854-5," "Measures, not Men," "What shall we Eat?" "Election Returns from the various States of the Union, carefully compiled and compared with former Elections," "List of States, Capitals, Governors with their Salaries, Times of Legislative Meetings, holding of Elections, &c.," "Popular Vote for President in 1844, 1848, and 1852."

N. C. Christian Advocate.

We have received two numbers of this paper, the official publication of the North Carolina Conference. It has been anxiously expected for some time, and we hail its appearance with pleasure. It is ably edited by Rev. R. T. Heflin of the N. C. Conference, and published by A. M. Gorman Esq. of the "*Age*," Raleigh. Terms $1,50 per annum in advance.

☞ The Danville Register has changed hands. R. W. Lyles, Esq., has disposed of his interest as Editor and Proprietor, to Messrs. Abner Anderson and L. M. Shumaker. The Register has long been one of our most interesting exchanges. We hope the new proprietors may sustain the high position of the Register and meet with much pecuniary success.

THE PLYMOUTH BANNER,—Is the title of a new paper, proposed to be published in Plymouth, N. C., by Messrs. C. G. Davenport and C. H. Kelly. The *Banner* will be "*independent in all things.*" We hope the breeze that unfurls the *Banner* may never tear it with violence, nor trail it in a calm.

THE NEW ERA, published at Goldsboro, *weekly*, will be changed to an Agricultural Monthly Journal. Terms $1 per annum in advance.

THE MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF MAINE.—A considerable part of Gov. Well's message to the Maine Legislature is devoted to the subject of slavery, and the subject of African colonization receives some attention. The prosperity of the Liberian Republic is referred to with satisfaction.

"The remarks upon slavery conclude with the following very sensible and truthful remark:

"The Southern people are subjected to the burden of slavery, they know how to treat it better than we do, and it is alike alien to patriotism, and a true sense of religious duty to inflame the minds of Southern citizens and aggravate their condition by a constant course of censure and an unnecessary interference with their affairs."

Respecting the liquor law the opinion is expressed that a substitute may be found, with the light of experience, which will meet the wants of the community. The sale of liquors, he admits, should be restrained, but only as far as is consistent with the rights of the citizens. The act also passed by the legislature, to prevent any person holding office under the laws of Main from aiding in the apprehensions of fugitive slaves, the Governor condems as objectionable, because merely irritating and of no practical effect, a slave having never been retaken in the State.

REMEMBER THE POOR.—The North Carolinian appropriately calls attention to the duty of "feeding the poor" by those who are blessed with enough and to spare, in this bitter weather. We are assured by one of our clergymen, who has for years been in the habit of visiting and ministering to the physical wants of the poor, that he has never known so much need among them as has existed for the past few weeks, owing, not only to the weather, but to the stoppage of some of their sources of earning money.

"Never turn thy face from any poor man; and then the face of the Lord shall not be turned away from thee."—*Eng. Obs.*

Passenger Coach Demolished for Fuel.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—Two trains from New York arrived at o'clock this morning. They were blockaded by snow-drifts twelve miles north of Camden, and, while the engine and tender went to Camden for assistance, firewood gave out, and the passengers demolished the fences; they finally destroyed a beautiful car, belonging to the railroad company, for fuel! They were afterwards pushed to Camden by a freight train.

Commercial.

List of Articles

Received at the Station in Greensboro' since January 8, 1856, upon which the fright must be paid before it can be removed.

CONSIGNEE.	ARTICLES.	DUE R. R.
E. W. Ogburn,	1 package,	30
Mrs. Hardie,	Lot Furniture,	5.10
T. J. Patrick,	Lot boxes & bbls.	9.35
Mrs. Bencini,	2 boxes,	80
W. J. McConnel,	8 " 5 bars iron,	2.45
J. A. Marsh,	1 "	60
J. & W. Perry,	2 " 1 bbl.	1.00
James Pearce,	2 " 1 "	
J. H. Lindsay,	1 package,	2.00
O. A. Keehln,	1 bundle,	1.00
J. F. Rodman,	1 box,	1.00

J. B. BASLEY, Agt.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 9.

[Reported by CUMMIN & STYRON.]

Bacon, N. C., hog round,		@	15
" Western Sides,	13½	@	
" " Shoulders,	12	@	12½
Pork, Mess,	24	@	00
Lard, N. C.,	14	@	15
Butter, Goshen,	25	@	30
Beeswax,	24	@	25
Candles, Adamantine,	25	@	31
" Sperm,	40	@	55
Corn,	85	@	90
Coffee, Rio,	11½	@	13½
" Lagura,	13	@	14
Cotton, middling,	8	@	8¼
N. C. Sheetings,	7½	@	8
" Yarn,	17	@	17½
Feathers,	42	@	45
Flour Fayetteville,	8.75	@	9,25
Hay, Eastern,	1,15	@	1.25
" Northern,	90	@	00
Lime,	1.10	@	1,15
Molasses Cuba,	53	@	45
" N. O,	45	@	50
Nails,	5	@	00
Turpentine, Yellow Dip,	2,30	@	0,00
" Virgin,	1.84	@	0,00
" Hard,	1,30	@	0,00
Tar,	1.90	@	
Rosin, No 1,	1,50	@	2,00
" 2,	1,25	@	0,00
" Common,	1,05	@	1,15
Spirits Turpentine,	37	@	38
Potatoes, Bbls,	2,50	@	3.00
Rice,	5½	@	6¼
Salt, Alum,	50	@	0,00
" Sack,	1,35	@	1,50
Sugar, N. O,	7½	@	8½
" Cuba,	9	@	9½
Dried Apples per lb,	3	@	3½
" Pealed Peaches,	6	@	6
" Unpealed,	3	@	3½

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 14.

Bacon,	12	@	13
Beeswax,		@	25
Candles, Fayetteville Factory,	20		
" Adamantine,	30	@	35
" Sperm,		@	50
Coffee, Rio,	12½	@	13½
" Laguira,	13½		
" St. Domingo,			
Cotton, Fair to Good,	8½	@	8½
" Ordinary to Mid	8		
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 10,	17	@	18
Feathers,	40		
Flour, Family,	8,50	@	
" Superfine,	8.10	@	8.35
" Fine,	7.85	@	8.00
" Scratched,	7.75	@	
Corn,	70	@	75
Wheat,	1.50		
Oats,	40	@	42
Peas,	70		
Rye,	90	@	
Hides, Dry,	10		
" Green,	4	@	5
Lard,	12		
Molasses, Cuba,	47		
" New Orleans,	48	@	50
Nails,	5½		
Salt, Liverpool, sack,	1.75	@	1.75
" Alum, bushel,	75		
Flaxseed,	1.50		
Clover seed ℔ lb,	12½	@	15
Brandy, Peach,	70		
" Apple,	55	@	00
N. C. Whiskey,	50	@	53
Sugar, Loaf,	12½		
" Crushed,	12½		
" St. Croix,	10		
" Porto Rico,	9	@	10
" New Orleans,	8	@	9
Tallow,	11	@	12
Tobacco, Leaf,			
" Manufactured,	8	@	15
Wool,	11	@	15

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 15.

Bacon, Hams,	15	@	16
" Hog round,	13	@	00
Beans, White,	2.00	@	2.12½
Buckwheat, bag,	34	@	00
Butter, Goshen,	28	@	32
" Glade,	28	@	26
Cotton,	0	@	00
Corn, White,	81	@	82
" Mixed,	80	@	00
" Yellow,	85	@	00
Flaxseed,	1.80	@	1.90
Flour, Fine,	9.00	@	9.25
" Superfine,	9.75	@	0.00
" Extra,	10.50	@	0.00
" Family,	11.50	@	0.00
Hay, Cargo,	1.00	@	
Oats,	38	@	40
Salt, Fine, ℔ sack,	1.75	@	
" Ground Alum,	1.80	@	
Sugar, Refined,	10½	@	
" Crushed,	10½	@	
Shingles, Heart, 12 in bunch,	7.00	@	
" Sap, " "	4.00	@	5.00
Whiskey,	40	@	

☞ *A Book for Every Methodist.* ☜

"THE ANNALS *Of SOUTHERN METHODISM for* 1855." Edited by the Rev. CHARLES F. DEEMS, D.D.

THIS New Work embraces the *Statistics*, and a *great variety* of other *interesting information*, in *every department* of Southern Methodist operations, under the following general heads: I. The Episcopacy, II. Plan of Visitation, III. The Conferences, IV. Dedication of Churches, V. Revivals, VI. Missions, VII. Colleges, VIII. Sunday Schools, IX. Tract Society, X. Publishing House and Literary Notices, XI. Instruction of People of color, XII. Historical Sketches, XIII. Biographical Sketches, XIV. Personal Notices, XV. Bp. Andrew's Letters on California, XVI. Memorials of Bp. Capers, XVII. Miscellaneous, XVIII. Appendix—*360 pages, large 12 mo.*

PRICE $1, for which a copy will be sent prepaid. Bills on the Banks of North or South Carolina, or gold dollars, should be sent. ☞ *A liberal discount to booksellers and Ministers.*

Address
CHARLES F. DEEMS,
Jan. 1856. (3t8m) *Goldsboro', N. C.*

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

A NEW VOLUME.

DURING the last six months there have been issued of Harper's New Monthly Magazine over eight hundred and fifty thousand numbers. The Publishers may safely appeal to this fact as evidence of the unparalleled and constantly increasing success with which their efforts to publish a cheap, instructive and entertaining monthly have been attended. They renew the expression of their thanks to the public for their constant confidence and support, and especially to the Press for the substantial aid it has afforded in making their efforts and publication known to the American People.

It can scarcely be necessary to add the assurance, that the plan of conducting the Magazine, which has proved so successful, will be continued with increased assiduity and care. The wants and tastes of the great mass of the people will continue to be consulted; and no labor or expense will be spared to give them, every month, the largest amount of the most interesting and instructive literary matter, original and selected, in the best form and at the cheapest price. Special and increased attention will be given to the series of original illustrated articles, descriptive of American scenes and historical incidents, prepared by the most popular writers, and accompanied by engravings by the best artists in the United States. In every department of the Magazine renewed efforts will be made to increase its ability, its utility, and its attractiveness for general readers.

Though it has not yet completed the sixth year of its existence, Harper's Magazine has a circulation greater, by many thousands, than was ever attained by any other similar publication ever issued in any part of the world. It is the determination of the Publishers that it shall continue to merit this unparalleled and still increasing prosperity.

Each Number of the Magazine will contain 144 octavo pages, in double columns, each year thus comprising nearly two thousand pages of the choicest Miscellaneous Literature of the day. Every number will contain numerous Pictorial Illustrations, accurate Plates of the Fashions, a copious Chronicle of Current Events and impartial Notices of the important Books of the Month. The Volumes commence with the Numbers for *June* and *December*; but subscriptions may commence with any number.

TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, *or* from the Publishers, at Three Dollars a year, or Twenty-five Cents a Number. The Semi-annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth, are sold at Two Dollars each, and Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back numbers uniformly bound, at Twenty-five Cents each. Eleven Volumes are now ready, bound. "Harper's Story Books," and "Harper's Magazine" will be sent to one Address, for one year, for *Five Dollars.*

The Publishers will supply specimen Numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine. They will also supply Clubs, of two persons at Five Dollars a year, or five persons at Ten Dollars. Clergymen supplied at Two Dollars a year.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Publishers.

CIRCULAR,
A Book for every Southern Methodist.

EARLY in 1856, probably in the month of February, I expect to publish a new work to the particular features of which I beg leave to call your attention.

The Annals of Southern Methodism, for 1855, will be a 12 mo. volume of not less than 360 pages, well printed, from stereotype plates, upon good paper. It will contain all available statistics in every department of the operations of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The design embraces the Plan of Episcopal visitation; accounts of the sessions of all the Conferences held in 1855, the appointments, numbers, &c.; a summary of all reported revivals; notices of the dedication of new Churches; reports of College Commencements, with all else connected with our educational movements; a resume of our Missionary operations, embracing whatever seems of general interest in that department; the movements of the Tract and Sunday School Societies; whatever appertains to our publishing interests, with announcements of all New Books published by our Concern, or written by Southern Methodists; what the Church is doing for the instruction of Slaves; Historical and Biographical Essays; interesting personal reminiscences; and a miscellany of important facts and incidents.

The "Annals," it is believed, will be a fair and full daguerreotype of the progress of Southern Methodism.

It will occur to you at once, that if I have succeeded in preparing this volume with any reasonable amount of skill, it will not only be a very agreeable book for present reading, but that every year will add to its value as showing the posture of Southern Methodism at this particular juncture of its history.

This Digest will be specially valuable as a Book of reference. To whatever question of general interest may arise in regard to the events of 1855, it is hoped that a satisfactory answer will be found in the Annals.

While it is believed that the Ministers in our Church will desire copies as soon as they can be obtained, I have paid regard to what I supposed the tastes of general readers. The older members of the church will find sketches that will carry them back to the times of their earlier compeers, as in this department I have not restricted myself to the history of the year, but have collected whatever has appeared *during* the year, which, as history and biography, preserves the memoirs of the olden time, and of the early men of Southern Methodism.

The work will be published at One Dollar a copy. Those who subscribe in advance, shall receive the first copies issued from the Press. A gold dollar pasted in a letter can be sent securely and is preferable to bills of distant banks. Those of the Banks in North and South Carolina will be as good as gold. In return a copy will be sent well wrapped and pre-paid.

Write names, post-offices, counties and States distinctly. My address is *Goldsboro', N. C.*

Very respectfully, your Friend,
CHARLES F. DEEMS.

Dec. 9th, 1855.

ALBUMS.

The Ladies Tablet of Friendship, Mementoe's of Friendship, Memorie's Leaves, The Lady's Album, Album of Poetry, Jenny Lind, For sale by E. W. OGBURN.

TWELVE Sermons by Dr. Deems, Just received and for sale by
E. W. OGBURN.

Our Easy Chair.

"Always laugh while you can—it is a cheap medicine. Mirthfulness is a philosophy not well understood. It is the sunny side of existence."

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

Why is a woman's tongue like a planet? Because nothing short of the power which created it is able to stop it in it's course.

The chap who perpetrated this conundrum has not been heard of since. Some say he was taken by a number of ladies in the act of getting on the cars, intending no doubt, to leave the country; how they disposed of him, is another matter. Others say, he became disgusted with himself and committed suicide. These, however, are mere speculations; but one thing we *do* know, and that is, if ever he is found in these parts he will suffer, certain—judging from the scrape we got into by simply repeating it, a few days since.

Never oppose two lovers. They will be one any how. After John and Mary have once vowed they'd do it, it is of no more use to try to prevent it, than to attempt to get fat upon stewed umbrellas and roast boot-jacks. Love has a long head.—*Exchange.*

True as preaching. Love's head is not only long, but it is as *thick* as it is long. And the best receipt we ever knew for "bringing matters to a close," was simply to let the "old folks" try to "break it off." It always works charmingly. If any of our fair readers are troubled with long and uncertain "beaux," just get the "old man" to *pretend* to have objections, and if your beaux don't say something to the point, take our advice and "hist" him, for he don't want to marry.—Try it.

Mechanics.

We always feel a pious aversion to those persons who can be heard to speak of a sober, industrious young man, as "nothing but a mechanic!" It is true, his is generally an humble life; but, have not more men risen to distinction and posts of honor from the plow or the work-shop than from the ranks of wealth and opulence?

In the "Carpenter of Roen," by Bulwer, we find this beautiful paragraph;

"What have they not done? Have they not opened the secret chambers of the mighty deep, and extracted its treasures, and made the raging billows their highway, on which they ride as on a tamed steed? Are not the elements of fire and water, chained to the crank, and at the mechanic's bidding compelled to turn it? Have not mechanics opened the bowels of the earth, and made its products contribute to our wants? The forked lightning is their plaything, and they ride triumphant on the wings of the mighty wind. To the wise they are flood-gates of knowledge, and kings and queens are decorated by their handiwork. He who made the universe was a great mechanic."

It might have been—but 'twasn't.

"Was't lack of love made Fritz appear,
When Julia first had whispered yes!
As if he held no longer dear
Her cheery smile and fond caress?"

It might have been, but it wasn't, Oh, no; he was thinking of the high rent he would have to pay, and the uncertainty of constant employment, He was a prudent fellow, and counted up the cost of the expenses when flour was worth $9 per barrel,

"Was't lack of love that brought that shade
'Cross Julia's face, and heavy sighs
(Wrung from her tender bosom sad,)
And troubled looks from out her eyes?"

Not in the least. She was only reflecting on the impossibility of dressing as fine as Mrs. Particular, or getting that new "love of a bonnet," so long as the money market remained "tight."

"Was't lack of love that brought the frown
To Fritz's honored father's brow,
And threw him in a study brown,
When that he'd popp'd, Fritz did avow?"

Oh, no! he was only considering what a fool Fred was to propose to any woman, that was raised in town, who was not worth a fortune. He was a worldly man and looked into the pocket instead of the head, like most parents do,—that's all,

Important to Bachelors.

The following paragraph is from the regular report of the proceedings of the Connecticut Legislature:

"Bill to tax geese, cats and bachelors, taken up. Mr. Harrison was opposed to the provision taxing bachelors. There was a tax already laid upon a goose, and any man who had lived twenty-five years without being married could be taxed under that section. The bill was postponed."

A discontented man was perpetually in the habit of reminding his second rib what an excellent manager his first wife was. Out of all patience, she one day comforted him with the remark that no one regretted her death more than she did.

FOR THE TIMES.

Thou Land of the South.

BY A. PERRY SPERRY.

Thou land of the South, in my beautiful dreams,
I tread 'mid the scenes of thy borders once more, [streams
And thy soft flowing brooklets and murmuring
Fall as soft on thy moss-covered rocks as of yore; [light,
And each drop, as it falls, seems a diamond of
Flashing gayly and bright in the sun's golden beams! [night,
O, thou land of the South, in the darkness of
I wander to thee in my holiest dreams.

Thou land of the South,—even Italy's skies
Are less deep in their hue, and less bright than thy son's [beaming eyes
And thy daughter's warm hearts, and their soft
Are rivalled by angels in heaven alone;—
And their voices are sweeter than lute notes at even,
Or harp tones that softly float over the sea:
Thou land of the South, if on earth there's a heaven, [thee.
The heart that would find it must wander to

Thou land of the South, I love—I adore thee—
Thy mountains of blue, and thy meadows of green, [o'er thee,
And the flowers that nature has planted all
Like gems in the crown of a languishing Queen!
Thou land of the South, in my beautiful dreams,
I tread 'mid the scenes of thy borders once more, [streams
And thy soft flowing brooklets and murmuring
Fall as soft on the moss-covered rocks as of yore.

Philadelphia, 1855.

To remove dirt from linen—jerk a dandy out of his shirt.

What a *sweet* mouthed woman she must have been who *licked* her husband.

Set a watch over thy mouth, and keep the floor of thy lips, for a tale bearer is worse than a thief—*Scripture.*

A writer in the book of fashions says, "there is not much *change* in gentlemen's pantaloons this month."

A young man without money is like a steam boat without fuel. He can't go ahead. Among the ladies he is like moon on a cloudy night—he can't shine.—So says an unhappy youth.

The art of being happy is to *endeavor to mark other people so;* to which the most judicious philosophers have added, as a supplementary principle, *that a man is never happy without a good Wife.*

"What do you ask for this little article?" inquired Obadiah of a young Miss.
"Fifteen shillings."
"Aint you a *little dear?*"
"Why, she replied, blushing, "all the young men tell me so."

Mythological Etymology.

The Naiads were said to have passed their time in bathing, and a classical friend suggests that the Dryads, from their name, must have been the ladies who furnished the towels.

If you want to make a young buck feel as if he were walking on thorns, tell him that Julia called him the handsomest man in town—that Cora adores his moustache—and that Annabella says that—well—she hadn't ought to—ah—oh! but she really thinks he's irresistible.

Chips of Wisdom.

Never assent merely to please.
Friendship is better than kindred.
Mildness is necessary to our comfort.
Good counsel is cast away upon the selfconceited.
Freedom, with some men, is very dangerous.
A great genius will sincerely acknowledge his defects.

In giving an account of a "dreffful fight," a western paper says: Jim Vort was shot through the left breast with a pistol loaded with two balls and a brass watch chain; stabbed nine times in the abdomen; his throat cut from ear to ear; and his brain knocked out with an iron bar." The editor closes his descripton by stating that Vort died. Vort must have been a sickly person to have died from such trifles.

What Our Young People Ought Not to do.

We have ever been known to have an extra regard for the rising generation, whether they be encircled in hoops, or encased in bifurcation; but especially for the *etiquette* of manners; we are for its proper maintenance. When we see ladies and pretty gentlemen, ill-treating their countenances by extremely loud laughing in company, we feel for them. When we see persons take up a book and reading while some interesting party is talking, we think that's a rather unamiable hint. A gent who pulls out his pen knife cuts his nails in a drawing room, never edifies a company by such a process. While to laugh at an error made by another party is very uncharitable, and can only be excelled by the rudeness of joking at or turning other persons into ridicule at a party. People who assume to show their own knowledge by answering questions put to others, are not at all acquainted with etiquette, and to commence talking before others have finished is bordering closely on rudeness. To sit down and bolt your food directly you come to table as if afraid your neighbor would get more than yourself, is positively Hottentottish. To be ever trying to say something smart and draw the attention of all to yourself is an unpardonable piece of vanity. Whispering in church and winking at the *beaux* and *belles*, seem rather out of place, except for those who go to church merely for that purpose. To stare with intense vacancy at a stranger is as much as to say by your looks, that the individual stared at must be a rare avis or a hippopotamus and is not at all agreeable to the other party. Want of courtesy to people of all ranks, always denotes a person to be badly educated in the habits of etiquette.—*S. S. Democrat.*

The Farmer.

Unseasonable Fuel.

A few calculations realative to the comparative value of green and seasoned wood for fuel, may serve to remind those interested, of the importance of attention to the subject.

Everybody knows that green wood is poor stuff to kindle a fire, though some contend that it will keep up as well as seasoned, if applied constantly, not suffering the heat to go down. That is, if you have a good fire to season it in, you can burn green wood as well as dry. But to the calculations:

A green stick of wood weighing 100 lbs, when seasoned, weighs only 66 lbs., or such is about the average of wood commonly used for fuel. In a seasoned stick you have all the wood—all that will support combust[illegible]—you have only got rid of 34 lbs. of water.

Now, water will not burn and if present in fuel, it has to be converted into steam, at the expense of that fuel, and it will take five times as much heat to make steam water, as it will simply to bring it to a boiling point. Here is seen at once, the poor economy of burning green wood.

We have shown that about one-third of the weight of green wood is water—now, how many barrels of water is there in a cord of wood? There are 128 cubic feet in a cord, which allowing two-fifths for vacant space between the sticks, leaves 77 feet of solid wood, one-third of which is water—equal to over six barrels of water in every cord of green wood. The heat required to evaporate this water, would bring thirty barrels to the boiling point. And this is not the only expense. If the wood was cut properly, piled and seasoned in the woods, the cost of drawing it would be nearly one-third less. Any way you look at it, the economy of burning green wood is more than questionable.

Every farmer should look at and determine to keep a stock of wood on hand, sufficient to last one year, at least. And he may take another look at the difference between wood seasoned just enough, and under cover, and that which has lain out doors until all the sap-wood has become rotten, and one-half its value been lost by exposure to the weather.

To stop Potatoes from Rotting.

An experienced agriculturalist says that about six years ago he applied slacked lime to potatoes that were partly rotten, and that it immediately arrested the decay.—Potatoes that were partly rotten when the lime was applied, remained as they were, the progress of the rot being stopped, while the potatoes to which the lime was not applied, continued to rot, and were lost.—Since that time he has made it a constant practice to apply slacked lime to his potatoes as he takes them up. He puts a thin layer of lime upon the floor where the potatoes are to be laid, and sprinkles some of it over the potatoes—about every ten inches—as they are put down. He considers this as perfectly protecting them from rotting as he has never had rotten potatoes since he has practiced it; and he believes that potatoes thus used are rendered better by the action of the lime. This is certainly a simple process, and, we think, well worth a trial.

Use of Salt in Cooking Vegetables.

Here is something everybody ought to have known long ago, and that everybody should now read and remember:

If one portion of vegetables be boiled in pure distilled or rain water, and another in water to which a little salt has been added, a decided difference is perceptible in the tenderness of the two. Vegetables boiled in pure water are vastly inferior.—This inferiority may go so far, in the case of onions, that they are almosty entirel destitute of either taste or odor, though when cooked in salted water, in addition to the pleasant salt taste, they have a peculiar sweetness and a strong aroma. They also contain more soluble matter than when cooked in pure water. Water which contains 1-240 of its weight of salt is far better for cooking vegetables than pure water because the salt hinders the solution and evaporation of the soluble and flavoring principles of the vegetables.—[*Scientific American.*

To Make Paper Fire-proof.

Dip paper into strong alum-water, and it will resist the action of fire.

When does a Judge contemplate employing rogues? When he takes them on trial!

Agricultural Chemistry.

It has been well said that "he who makes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before is a public benefactor." Even the least addition to the production of the soil without an additional amount of labor adds proportionally to the happiness and good of man. Improvements in cultivating the earth are of slow but steady growth. They have heretofore depended upon experiments, without a knowledge of the qualities and requisites of these materials upon which the experiments have been made. We may reasonably anticipate that since chemistry has revealed the elements to us which form the vegetable kingdom and are the source of vegetable and animal life, the time will soon come when agriculture will be wholly a matter of science, and the soil cultivated according to the true principles of chemistry. When this is done, a "change will come over us," and we shall witness a full, teeming, cultivated growth of vegetables, instead of a semi-wild, spontaneous, scanty one. There are two important objects to be attained by the farmer. The first is to make the productions of the soil better in quality, and, second, to increase the quantity. To effect these objects he must have a knowledge of the nature, condition, and component parts of the soil, and the elementary constituents and character of the crops he is about to cultivate, he will then know what kind of manures to use, and how to produce the articles he desires to the best advantage. Without this knowledge he can not really be a successful farmer.

Sulpur for Trees.

H. W. Chamberlain, of New York City, writes as follows to the Scientific American:

Eight years ago last spring the "borer" attacked several locust trees, which were backward and sickly. I set to work and immediately trimmed them, shaved off the rough outer bark from the ground to a short distance above the first limb, and scraped and washed the branches with an alkaline lie to remove the scruff, destroy the larvæ of insects, and promote a more free contract with the atmosphere. I then took a sharp *bit* and bored a whole in each tree close to the ground, and extending to the centre of each trunk. These I filled with common flour of sulphur, closing them with thin wooded disks, and sealing thom over with wax to exclude the air. The effect of this treatment was magical.—The borer disappeared, the foiliage soon expanded, and assumed a deep rich color, and during the season there was an unusual deposit or increase of woody matter.

Sulphur, I believe, is but one of many other agents which might be applied with success in agriculture and horticulture. We want more experiments of this character, in order to extend our knowledge, for, in my opinion, there is a remedy for every disease, if we but knew where to find it, both for the vegetable and animal kingdom. The sulphur placed in the trees was no doubt taken up by the sap, and distributed through all their cells. It is necessary that a sharp *bit* should be employed for boring the holes so as to cut clean through the minute tubes and not bruise them, in order to allow the sap to flow freely which it otherwise would not if a dull tool were used, because it would squeeze and close up the minute tubes or pores of the tree in the same manner that a dull knife makes a wound more difficult to heal than a sharp one.

A New Substitute for Generating Heat in Hot-Beds.

In the Berlin Association for the Promotion of Horticulture, Professor Kock made a communication about a substitute for horse manure for generating heat in hot-beds, which as a productive of caloric, is far superior to the latter. This substitute in the refuse of cotton, obtained in cotton spinning mills. A bed prepared on the previous day, had when examined in the afternoon, a temperature in its interior of not less than 113 deg. of Fahrenheit. The Court printer, Hanol, in Magdeburg, who was the first to apply the cotton for this purpose, explained his process, it was resolved that the association procure some hundred pounds of such cotton refuse from Madeburg, in order to place them at the disposition of the Inspector of the Botanical garden for further experiment.

Hon. Andrew Stevenson, in a letter to the Agricultural Society of Montgomery County, Md., says:

First. There must be an enlarged and general system of *agricultural education*, and a *knowledge of practical science* amongst the great body of our farmers.

Secodly. There must be *united action* and *liberal patronage* on the part of individuals and the *State governments;* and

Thirdly. The minds of the farming classes must be deeply impressed with the truth, *that the cultivation of the soil is the foundation of public prosperity.*

☞ A man in Mount Vernon, Me., has raised in the open air, for the last three years, the coffee plant, the seed of which was brought five years ago from Cuba. It grows about two feet high and produces its berries in pods something like peas. The plants, he says, have matured even this season, and the berries ripened without injury from frosts.

J. W. HOWLETT, D. D. S. J. T. HOWLETT.

J. W. HOWLETT & SON, DENTISTS,

Respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Greensborough and all others who may desire operations performed on their teeth in the most approved, modern and scientific manner.

They are amply qualified to perform all and every operation pertaining in any way to Dental Surgery, unsurpassed for utility or beauty.

The Senior of the firm has in his possession Diplomas from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, American Society of Dental Surgeons, and Dr. S. S. Fitch of Philadelphia, and has been in the regular practice of the profession for over twenty years.

They have furnished their Operating Rooms [on Market Street two doors above the Bland House,] in a handsome and comfortable manner for the reception of ladies, where one of the firm may always be found. Ladies will be waited on at their residences if desired.

January 1, 1856. 1-1y.

Oak Ridge Male Institute.

REV. DAVID R. BRUTON, A. B., PRINCIPAL.
MR. WILLIAM T. SHIELDS, ASSISTANT.

THE fall session of this Institution will close on the 21st December.

The Spring session will commence on the 2nd Thursday in January, 1856.

Students can be prepared for entering any of the higher classes in College, or if desired, they can have instruction through the entire course.

BOARD, $6 per month.

TUITION, $8 to 12.50, per session.

Students will be charged from the time they enter, till the close of the session, unless prevented by personal or family sickness.

For further information address the Principal, or Jesse Benbow, Esq., Secretary of the Board.

P. O. Oak Ridge, N. C.
Dec. 13, 1855. 1:6ws.

S. W. WESTBROOKS,
Proprietor of the Guilford Pomological Gardens and Nurseries,

WOULD respectfully call the attention of our Southern citizens to his select collection of native and acclimated varieties of FRUIT TREES, embracing some 40,000 trees of the following varieties, viz: Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Almond; also, a choice assortment of Grapevines, Raspberries, Strawberries, etc., etc.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, will recieve prompt attention and the trees neatly packed and directed to any part of the country.

P. S.—Persons wishing Ornamental Trees can be supplied.

January, 1856. 2-tf

GREENSBORO'

Classical School.

TAUGHT BY

CHARLES W. HOLBROOK, A. M.

THE Spring Session will commence on Wednesday morning January 9th at 9 o'clock—at which time classes will be formed, and scholars of *any age* admitted.

It is very desirable that all should be present at the opening of the school, so that a proper classification can be made.

☞ TERMS, as follows, viz: Classical Department $21. English $13, payable always in advance.

January, 1856. 2-3m

GREENSBORO'

Female College.

THE Spring Session of 1856, will commence on the 24th day of December, 1855.—There will be no vacation in Winter, except a few days for recreation at Christmas. All the departments of Instruction of the Institution, are now supplied with efficient and faithful Professors and Teachers. The First Class has been divided into two sections, for the accommodation of those who desire to prepare for the regular College Course. Girls under 14 years of age, will hereafter be received into the Institution.

Circulars will be sent, on application, to all persons desiring full information in reference to charges, course of study, &c.

T. M. JONES, Pres't. 1-tf.

TO COMMON SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

By an act of the last Legislature the time of holding elections for Committee men, was changed to the first Saturday in April, the Committee then chosen, to commence their term of office, on the first Monday in May following.

The Committee men now in office, will continue until others are chosen.

E. W. OGBURN Chn.

E. W. OGBURN, dealer in School, Religious, Scientific, Standard, prose and Poetical Works in General Literature; Law Books, Miscellany, Albums, Music and Writing Port Folios, Writing Desks, Music and Musical Instruments, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c.

Greensborough, N. C.
Market Street, second square from the court house.

N. C. FREEMAN,
WITH
ABBOTT, JOHNS & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
SILK GOODS,
No. 153 Market Street, Philadelphia.
1856. 2-1y

A. PERRY SPERRY,
(Formerly of Greensborough, N. C.)
WITH
BELL, BROOKS, PACE & CO.,
IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
No. 89 Chambers, and 71 Reade Street,
1856.] NEW YORK. [2-1y

J. D. CUMMING. C. W. STYRON.

CUMMING & STYRON,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
August. 1:8ms.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING.
MERCHANTS.
Wilmington, N. C. 1:1y.

JUST TO HAND. 25 North Carolina Readers, No. 1. 25 do " No. 2.
Published by A. S. Barnes, & Co., N. York.
These Readers are adapted to C. Schools, and recommended by C. H. Wiley, State Supt.
For sale by E. W. OGBURN.

1856. ANNUALS. 1856.

The Mignorette, The Golden Gift, The Ladie's Wreath, The Ladie's Gift, The Casket, Magnolia, Garland, Amaranth, Token of Friendship, Perpetual Keepsake.
For sale by E. W. OGBURN.

TEXT Books, used in Colleges and Common Schools, kept constantly on hand by
E. W. OGBURN.

TWELVE Sermons by Dr. Deems, Just received and for sale by
E. W. OGBURN.

JOB PRINTING.

Having just established a Printing Office in Greensborough, with

NEW
AND FASHIONABLE
JOB TYPE,

Selected with great care, to suit the times and please the taste of our people, we respectfully call attention to the same and solicit
A TRIAL.

ORDERS FOR

PAMPHLETS,	CLERKS' BLANKS,
HANDBILLS,	SHERIFF'S do.
CARDS,	CONSTABLES' do.
LABELS,	ATTORNEYS' do.

OR FOR

Any other kind of Work,

Required by the business Community, will be executed with

Neatness, Correctness, Dispatch
AND
PUNCTUALITY.
TIMES OFFICE.
Market Street, Greensboro', N. C.
Jan. 1, 1856.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &C.

AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH!

GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-St. (near Chatham)
NEW YORK,

HAS now in store, and is constantly receiving *well-assorted Stock of Carpets, Oil-Cloths,* &c., to which he invites public attention, believing that an examination of both quality and prices, will prove satisfactory to Merchants and to Purchasers generally, who buy for Cash. His Stock consists of *Rich Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpets In New Designs; Superior English and American 3 Ply, and Ingrain Carpets;* Comprising many New Patterns, made expressly for first class trade.—Also,

Twilled and Plain Venetian Hall and Stair Carpets.
Oil-Cloths, in widths from 2 to 24 feet in various qualities.
Rich Mosaic, Tufted and Common Hearth Rugs and Door-Mats of different sorts.
Table and Piano of Choice Patterns.
4-4, 5-5 and 6-4 Plaid and Plain Mattings.
Window Shakes of Desirable Styles.
Stair Coverings, Stair-Rods, and all other articles usually kept in Carpet Stores.

HE IS ALSO AGENT FOR SELLING.

Carhart & Nye's Power Loom Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, as well as Barber's Auburn Prison-made Brussels 3-ply. Ingrain and Venetian Carpets and Rugs.

All which will be fairly represented to purchasers, and sold at fair prices.

June 30, 1855, 1-8m.

NEW BOOKS.

Life in California,
The Moral and Intellectual diversity of Races, The Philadelphia Housewife, Pepy's Diary of Correspondence 4 vol. Lippencott's Gazzetteer of the world, Harpers Juvenile Library, 25 volume's of Cumming's works, My School and Schoolmasters, Poetry and Mistery of Dreams, Calafornia and its History, Dress a fine Art, Common place Book, Joan of Arc, Glenwood, Elie, Love Cote, The Moral Probe, The old Homestead, The Ten years among the Mail-bags, The Cottage Gardner, Hidden Path, Amy Lee, Scenes in the life of our Saviour, Book of Bourdoir, Souvenier Gallery, Bears, Molley Kitty, Love of Country, The End—by Cummings, &c., &c., &c.
For sale by E. W. OGBURN.
December, 22nd, 1855.

SCHOOL FUND.

Full Dividend for Guilford Co.

Dis.	Amt. due.	Dist.	Amt. due.	Dist.	Amt. due.
No. 1	$53 90	No. 26	47 74	No. 51	28 49
2	70 84	27	53 13	52	73 15
3	74 69	28	83 93	53	77 00
4	70 07	29	77 77	54	70 07
5	61 60	30	92 94	55	68 58
6	82 39	31	87 01	56	69 30
7	71 61	32	87 01	57	89 32
8	100 87	33	81 62	58	53 90
9	67 76	34	108 57	59	76 22
10	74 69	35	46 97	60	56 21
11	53 90	36	74 69	61	60 83
12	53 90	37	96 25	62	59 29
13	46 97	38	132 44	63	38 50
14	48 51	39	26 95	64	53 13
15	58 52	40	43 12	65	67 76
16	63 91	41	63 91	66	59 05
17	45 43	42	66 99	67	52 36
18	57 75	43	63 14	68	63 14
19	88 55	44	49 28	69	25 41
20	21 56	45	57 75	70	32 34
21	60 81	46	66 22	71	90 09
22	71 61	47	65 45	72	38 50
23	107 80	48	90 86	73	62 37
24	81 62	49	45 43	74	38 50
25	52 36	50	88 55	75	51 59

☞ Alterations have been made in a few of the Districts, which will vary these amounts.
E. W. OGBURN, Chm'n.
Dec. 5, 1855. 1-4w

Another Great War!

Go into all sections of the country and make it known to all the world that the place to buy neat
READY-MADE CLOTHING
AND
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
IS AT THE
Clothing Emporium,
On Market Street, opposite the Farmers' Bank,
GREENSBORO', N. C.

There is to be found the largest, cheapest and best assortment of any in the surrounding country: consisting, in part, of OVER COATS of every description; DOUBLE ditto; ALL WOOL Frock and Sack Coats; Casimer & Sattinett Pants; all kinds of Vests; a general assortment of Gent's Furnishing Goods—suitable for Fall and Winter.

CALL AND SEE. No matter if you have to come 60 miles, the cheapness and durability of my goods will twice repay your expenses and trouble.
SAMUEL ARCHER.
Jan. 1, 1856. 1-1y

HENRICO PILE LOTION.

THIS invaluable Lotion was discovered by a gentleman who had been afflicted with this most distressing complaint for fifteen years and having been entirely cured by its use, as well as many others who have tried its virtues, we recommend it to all who may be suffering with this annoying disease, assuring them that when used in accordance with the direction it has rarely failed to cure, and in no instance has it failed to give relief.

For sale at the Drug Store of,
W. C. PORTER.
Greensboro', N. C. 1:6ms.

BURNING FLUID always on hand at the Drug Store of W. C. PORTER.
Greensboro', 1856. 1:6ms.

The Times:

An Independent and Literary JOURNAL,

Devoted to News, Internal Improvements, Education, Agriculture, Manufacture, Commerce & The Markets.

WE know that the interests of the People of our State demand such a paper, and believing that one free from the political strifes and quarrels of the day, devoted to such topics, will be the kind they desire, we confidently enter upon this enterprise with the assurance of meriting and meeting their approbation and support. Our object is to make the Times the mirror of the State, in which all can see their true interests held up and encouraged.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

To this subject we expect to devote as much space as a full statement of the various operations will require; for as our works of improvements advance, so do all the other interests of the State.

EDUCATION.

It is a source of regret to all interested in the educational interests of our State, (and who is not?) that our papers are so much devoted to party politics, &c., that this great cause has been too much neglected; we propose, therefore, to devote to this subject, a portion of our space. We will foster and carefully note the advancement of Education, not only in our higher Schools, but also in our Common Schools.

AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURE AND COMMERCE.

At this stage of our history, are commanding the attention of all our good State and money-loving citizens. Therefore, the Markets will be reported with care, and all items, calculated to throw light on either of those inseperable branches of industry, will be carefully gleaned and inserted every week.

TERMS.

The Times is printed weekly in Greensborough, N. C., on new material, and contains as much reading matter as any paper in the State, for $2.00 per annum in advance.

6 copies to one address,.....$10.00
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☞ We will be under lasting obligations to all Editors who will be kind enough to insert this prospectus, and we will try to return the compliment.

Greensboro', N. C., Jan. 1 1856.

Normal College.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C.

THIS Institution is situated four miles from "High Point," on the North Carolina Rail Road, about one mile from the Western Plank Road, and eighteen, from Greensboro' The buildings which are now finished consist of an elegant brick edifice, three stories high, and of ample dimentions, well finished and furnished, together with extensive boarding arrangements both public and private. The Apparatus, made by Chamberlain and Ritchie, of Boston, is of the very best character; the Museum and all other appliances properly belonging to a College, are such as the spirit of the age demands. The extent, thoroughness and finish of Instruction are suited to the dignity of an enterprising State, and have been matured by the wisdom of a large board of Trustees, Headed by his Excellency the Governor, John A. Gilmer, Hon. J. C. Dobbin, &c. The Collegiate years is divided into three Terms of fourteen weeks each, a holyday of two weeks is given at Christmas, and one week about the fifth of April, but students from a distance are not expected to return home till the Summer vacation. The location is of easy access by rail and plank roads, within two days drive of the finest mountain scenery in the South, and is itself in a fine rolling country of first rate water and cheap living. The entire expense varies from about $31 to $40 per term, or from $93 to 120 dollars per annum. All money must be placed in the hands of the President, and if any pocket money is to be allowed, parents should give precise instructions as to the amount. Money sufficient to pay the Janitor's fee ($1 per term) and to purchase books must be deposited in advance, all other expenses are due at the end of the Term and must be promptly settled. Books can be obtained at the College, but clothing should always be furnished from home. All communications should be directed to "Normal College, N. C." Catalogues can be obtained by application to the President. The next Term will begin on the 12th, of September.

B CRAVEN, President.
August 1855. 1-4m."

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND
Consolidated Lotteries,
BALTIMORE, JULY 1st, 1855.

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